# REPORT

ON

# THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

## 1928-29

*(Ending 30th June 1929)*

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# REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1928-29 ENDING 30TH JUNE 1929.

## CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

*For particulars concerning—*

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES, PHYSICAL FEATURES AND POPULATION — reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12 and to page 68 of the Report for 1920-21.

*Particulars concerning—*

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS — will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

### (i) Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and Members of Government.

Movements of His Highness the Maharaja.

1. His Highness the Maharaja resided at Bangalore from the 12th to the 28th August 1928, visiting Kunigal on the 26th August, and again from the 2nd September to 14th September 1928. His Highness proceeded to Poona on 19th September and returned to Mysore on 8th October 1928. His Highness was in residence at Ootacamund from 22nd November to 2nd December 1928 and from 18th March 1929 to 3rd June 1929. His Highness visited Madeswarabetta on 23rd and 24th December 1928. His Highness proceeded on a tour in the Kadur and Hassan districts from 25th January 1929 and returned to Mysore on the 29th January 1929, after visiting Chikmagalur, Hassan and Hole-Narsipur. During the tour, His Highness presided over a number of important public functions as follows :—

(*a*) Laying the foundation stone of a new General Hospital building at Chikmagalur.

(*b*) Laying the foundation stone of the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee building erected by the Kadur District Board.

(*c*) Laying the foundation stone of the Sri Chamarajendra Hospital building at Hassan and the opening of the Srimati Narasamma Maternity Home and Hospital for women and children at Hole-Narsipur.

2. His Highness visited Bhadravati in February 1929. His Highness presided on the 5th December 1928 at a meeting of the Delegates of the World's Student Christian Federation, who assembled from all parts of the world to hold a conference in Mysore City for the first time.

Movements of His Highness the Yuvaraja.

**3.** His Highness the Yuvaraja, in addition to accompanying His Highness the Maharaja on some of the tours above referred to, visited Chikballapur and Kolar in December 1928 and performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stones of buildings constructed by the citizens in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja's Reign. His Highness also presided over three important meetings in the Capital, the first in connection with the World's Student Christian Federation, the second, the inaugural meeting of the Indian Economic Association, who held their annual session in Mysore and the third, the opening meeting of the annual conference of the Mysore Secondary Education League. His Highness visited the Hulikere Tunnel on 15th March 1929 and delivered the inaugural address at the annual meeting of the Association of Mysore Engineers.

Movements of the Dewan and Members of Council.

**4.** During the year under report, the Dewan, Amin-ul-mulk Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, C.I.E., O.B.E., undertook three extensive tours in the State, the first and the second in the Mysore district in September and November 1928 and the third in parts of the Kolar district in January 1929. He held conferences with local officers and leading non-official gentlemen in the course of his tours and discussed with them the important needs of the parts visited. In October 1928 the Dewan proceeded to Mysore to attend the Dasara Durbars and the Representative Assembly sittings. In December 1928 he visited Devanhalli to perform the opening ceremonies of the new buildings for the Local Fund Dispensary and the Civil Veterinary Hospital and also laid the foundation stone of a new town hall. He accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to Chikmagalur, the Bababudan Hills, Hassan and Hole-Narsipur in the latter part of January 1929. The Dewan visited Delhi in February 1929 on official business, paying also a visit to Kapurthala. He visited Chintamani twice, once in July 1928 to open the Electric installation and the new Female Dispensary and a second time in April 1929, in connection with the opening of a Sericultural Conference. He went to Ootacamund in May 1929 where he stayed till the first week of June and returned to Mysore for His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday Festivities and the Representative Assembly sittings. In the latter part of June 1929, the Dewan went to Bombay to attend the meetings held in connection with the Butler Committee's report.

**5.** The First Member of Council, Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, toured in the months of July, August and September 1928 and March, April and May 1929. He inspected the Sericultural Farms at Channapatna, Mysore and Kunigal, the Industrial School at Channapatna, the Filature at Mysore and the Muzrai temples at Kalasa, Belur and Halebid during the year. He also toured in the forests of Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan, Bangalore and Tumkur districts, inspecting the following :—

(*a*) Balgi pole operations in the Agumbe and adjoining forests ;

(*b*) Measures for utilising the hitherto unused timbers and other products of Ghat forests ;

(*c*) Formation of teak plantations ;

(*d*) Sandal dibbling and sowing operations ;

(*e*) The creosote plant at Bhadravati ;

(*f*) Areas from which fuel required by the Bhadravati Iron Works is proposed to be supplied ;

(*g*) Spread of sandal spike disease in certain maidan forests.

**6.** The Second Member of Council, Rajamantrapravina Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, toured in the Tumkur, Hassan, Kadur, Mysore, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Bangalore Districts during the year under report. Besides visiting important places in these districts, he opened the Cattle Show and the District Conference at Hassan, the new Hole-Narsipur-Channarayapatna road, the Exhibition at Anekal, the Agricultural School at Ramakrishnapur and the District Conference at Chikmagalur. He inspected the Coffee Experimental Station at Balehonnur. He visited Davangere towards the end of the year in connection with the disturbances there and toured on the whole for 52 days during the year under report.

**7.** The Third Member of Council, Rajamantrapravina Mr. K. Matthan, toured in the Bangalore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts during the year, visiting important places and opening the High School at Sagar. He went to Ootacamund in connection with the Cauvery Arbitration in May 1929.

## (ii) Political.

The Subsidy.

**8.** The annual subsidy of twenty-four and a half lakhs of rupees was paid to the British Government on the prescribed dates.

The British Resident.

**9.** The Hon'ble MR. L. M. Crump, C.I.E., I.C.S., continued as officiating British Resident in Mysore till the afternoon of the 8th October 1928, when the Hon'ble MR. S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E., resumed charge of the office of the Resident.

## (iii) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

**10.** There were two Sessions of the Representative Assembly during the year, the first being the Dasara Session of 1928, and the second during the week preceding the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1929.

**11.** At the Dasara Session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following bills :—

(1) Bill to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation.
(2) Bill further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.
(3) Bill to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation.
(4) Bill to amend the Government Savings Bank Act of 1873 as in force in Mysore.
(5) General principles in regard to the amendment of the Mysore Lunacy Regulation.
(6) General principles regarding the Contempt of Courts Bill.
(7) General principles of the Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code.
(8) Bill to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, VII of 1918.

**12.** The Assembly approved of the general principles of bills 1, 4, 7 and 8 and partly of 2, 3 and 5. The Contempt of Courts Bill was not approved.

Out of a total number of 68 questions asked, answers were furnished to 66, on most of which a large number of supplementary questions were put and answered. Of the 53 resolutions on the agenda, 15 were actually moved and discussed. Of these, 3 were accepted, 7 were withdrawn, after explanation, and 5 were pressed to a division.

One hundred and forty-four out of 198 representations were discussed.

**13.** At the Budget Session (June 1929) 56 questions were answered out of 59.

The opinion of the Assembly was taken in regard to the following bills :—

(1) Bill to change the designation of the Chief Court of Mysore.
(2) Bill to amend section 103 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.
(3) Bill further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.
(4) Bill further to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926.

The Assembly approved of the general principles of the bills 1 and 4; bill 3 was put to vote and lost and bill 2 was dropped as the House appeared to be against it.

The general discussion of the budget occupied two and a half days and 42 members participated in it. There were 79 resolutions on the budget of which 7 were moved. Of these, 5 were withdrawn after explanation, and the remaining two were put to vote and passed by a majority.

Besides these, there were 13 resolutions on matters of general importance. Of these, 6 were discussed. Three were passed by a majority and 3 withdrawn after explanation by Government.

**14.** Two adjournment motions on the following subjects were also discussed:—

(1) Low percentage of passes in the recent Intermediate and B.A. Examinations.
(2) Policy underlying the orders passed by the City Magistrates of Mysore and Bangalore under section 45 of the Mysore Police Regulation prohibiting the holding of meetings and assemblies within the local areas of the said cities without obtaining license from the above-said City Magistrates.

Of the 95 representations, 28 were taken up at the meeting and the rest lapsed for want of time.

## (iv) The Mysore Economic Conference.

General.

**15.** There were two meetings of the Economic Conference and two meetings of the Standing Committee of the Conference during the year 1928-29.

Among the important questions discussed at the meetings were the report of the Committee appointed to go into the question of organising financial assistance to industries in the State, the Agricultural Colony Scheme and the need for an Elementary Education Regulation in the State. Advantage was taken of Sir Alfred Chatterton's presence in Bangalore to obtain his views on the various industrial concerns of the State. The Agricultural Colony Scheme has assumed a definite shape and work will be started very soon. Special lecturers for the benefit of the Lambanis and the Depressed Classes were appointed during the year and they have done very satisfactory work. The Badanval Spinning Centre and the Gottikere Adikarnataka Colony started sometime ago are making good progress. The development of fruit culture and poultry farming received considerable attention during the year under report.

Board of Industries and Commerce.

**16.** Four meetings of the Board and 11 meetings of its sub-committees were held during the year. The Board discussed the following important subjects and sent up their recommendations to Government. Government passed orders on items 3 and 4, accepting the recommendations of the Board.

(1) Recovery of carbon dioxide at the Central Distillery.
(2) Rules for the levy of fees for technical advice and assistance rendered to private industrial installations.
(3) Revision of rules for the grant of loans for industrial and other purposes.
(4) Work Service rules for the concerns under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce.
(5) Development of hand-spinning.
(6) Establishment of a domestic wool spinning plant.
(7) Organising financial assistance to industries.
(8) Pressing of low grade copra with the help of machinery.
(9) Manufacture of high class silk fabrics.
(10) Recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission bearing on industrial problems.

Board of Education.

**17.** *Rajatantrapravina* DR. Sir Brajendranath Seal, KT., M.A., PH.D., D.SC., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore, continued as Chairman of the Board till 25th September 1928 from which date Rajamantrapravina Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., Third Member of Council, was appointed as Chairman. Four meetings of the Board and 18 meetings of the several sub-committees were held during the year. A sum of Rs. 3,281 was utilised by the Education Department to give effect to some of the Board's recommendations. The recommendations of the Board on the following subjects were sanctioned during the year :—

(1) Introduction of Music as a non-examination subject for the middle school examination and approval of the syllabus thereof.
(2) Opening of a Board Middle School for Adikarnataka girls of Bangalore.
(3) Physical Education in schools.

The following are some of the more important subjects considered by the Board during the year :—

(1) Introduction of rural science instruction in Middle Schools in rural areas.
(2) Development of women's education and re-organisation of the courses of studies for women.
(3) A scheme for adapting Kindergarten methods to Indian conditions and reviving and reorganising Kindergarten in the State.
(4) Encouragement of the publication of a suitable Kannada magazine.

**18.** There were three meetings of the Board and 7 meetings of the several sub-committees constituted by it during the year. The following subjects were considered by the Board :— Board of Agriculture.

(1) The colonisation scheme.
(2) Settlement of criminal tribes.
(3) Capt. Petavel's Scheme of Educational Colonies Associations.
(4) Manufacture of artificial nitrogenous manures.
(5) Preparation of manure mixtures.
(6) Establishing Bone Crushing Mills.
(7) Further work connected with the Sheep Breeding Industry.
(8) Trade in rural tracts.
(9) Development of fruit and vegetable cultivation in the neighbourhood of Bangalore.
(10) Cultivation of orange trees under Buksagar tank.
(11) Central fruit nursery and orchard.
(12) Experimental vineyard.
(13) Purchase of a motor lorry and cinema outfit for horticultural propaganda.
(14) Waste land plantations.
(15) Rules for the grant of land for tea cultivation.
(16) Emigration from the Nagamangala taluk.
(17) Further help to Adikarnatakas.
(18) Subvention for establishment of a Cardamom Association at Saklespur.
(19) Supply of ground lime stone to coffee estates.
(20) Organisation of rural service.
(21) Paddy cultivation in the Mysore channel tract.

A scheme for the establishment of an agricultural colony under the Bhadra Channel was sanctioned by Government and a sum of Rs. 65,000 has been sanctioned for advancing loans to the colonists for the current year. Government sanctioned the following schemes during the year :—

(1) Starting a Central Fruit Nursery and Orchard in Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 3,000.
(2) Appointment of three Horticultural Inspectors.
(3) Free supply of water during the hot weather for manurial crops under the Bhadra Anicut Right Bank Channel.
(4) Placing a sum of Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to enable him to give adequate financial help to members of Adikarnataka co-operative societies acquiring lands from Government.
(5) Starting an experimental vineyard in Bangalore with an initial expenditure of Rs. 5,000 and an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,500
(6) Starting a Papaya plantation in Bangalore with a recurring expenditure of Rs. 750.

**19.** The Economic development work in the Districts continued to progress satisfactorily under the agency of the District Economic Superintendents. A sum of Rs. 17,500 was made available to the District Boards out of Economic Development Funds for economic development work in the Districts. Work in the Districts.

## (v) Important events and administrative measures.

**20.** His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad paid a visit to Bangalore and Mysore from the 30th March to 7th April 1929. General.

The members of the Indian Statutory Commission and the Indian Central Committee paid a visit to Mysore and Bangalore from the 4th to 7th March 1929 and from the 8th to 12th March 1929 respectively.

The members of the Indian Tariff Board visited Bangalore and Mysore from the 15th to 24th October 1928. During their stay in the State, they visited the Bhadravati Iron Works and the Hydro-Electric Works at Sivasamudram and other large industrial concerns in Bangalore.

Sir Alfred Chatterton, who was the first Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, was requested by Government to examine the working of the industrial concerns and make a general survey of the industries of the State and recommend measures for their development.

**21.** Under the scheme of revenue audit and work of inspection of office systems sanctioned in January 1925, the accounts of Revenue, Forest, Excise and Income-Tax Departments in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore were examined. The special audit of flood-relief acquisition accounts in the Revenue Audit.

T.-Narsipur taluk and of the accounts relating to the grant of motor bus licenses in the Districts of Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur was undertaken and completed. Suitable action was suggested to remedy the defects noticed. The system of office procedure was examined in 20 offices. The Inspector of Office Systems and his staff were on tour for 18 and 226 days respectively during the year. Since the beginning of the scheme of office inspection and revenue audit, about 139 offices have been visited by the special staff and 136 notes submitted on the results of the inspection or investigation.

Seasonal conditions and special measures adopted.

**22.** The agricultural situation during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory, though there was a partial failure of crops in some parts of the State. In order to afford relief to the agricultural classes in those parts, Government sanctioned remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 46,634 in the Kolar, Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts.

Revenue.

**23.** A scheme for imparting a course of musketry training to the probationers and Civil Officers, stationed in Bangalore, was sanctioned during the year. A committee was appointed by Government with a view to considering the question of revising suitably the different scales of pay of the establishments attached to the Revenue Department. Orders have since been passed reorganising the revenue establishments in respect of officials drawing Rs. 50 and below. Orders were passed on the report of the Committee appointed to examine the question of the revision of the Famine Code.

Financial.

**24.** Sanction was accorded to a scheme for the grant of compassionate gratuity to the families of deceased officers who die in harness or soon after retirement, without enjoying the full benefit of the pension rules.

Miscellaneous.

**25.** Government approved of the constitution of a Railway Advisory Committee for Mysore Railways and of the rules for the working of the Committee.

Government have recently sanctioned the appointment of a Trade Commissioner for Mysore, stationed in London, for dealing among other things with the sandal oil transactions in Europe and America.

The Committee appointed towards the end of the last year for investigating the question of manufacturing locally the requirements of the State in electrical goods met several times and considered important aspects of the subject for taking necessary action.

During the year under report, Government appointed a committee consisting of official and non-official gentlemen to examine the causes of the strikes among the students that occurred in Bangalore and other places in the State and propose measures to prevent such outbreaks. The report of the Committee was under the consideration of the Government at the end of the year.

A committee of official and non-official gentlemen, presided over by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, was appointed to investigate the causes and circumstances connected with the disturbances which occurred in Bangalore City on the 30th and 31st July 1928. The Committee submitted a report to Government after examining a number of witnesses and the orders of Government on the report are contained in Proceedings No. 3348-3400—C. B. 38-28, dated 26th January 1929.

# CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

## (i) Occupied Area and Tenure.

**1.** The recorded total area of the State was 18,894,269 acres as against 18,897,978 acres in the previous year, the difference being due to the revised figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Kadur Districts. Deducting alienated lands, partly or wholly rent free, to the extent of 1,326,904 acres and 8,798,980 acres not available for occupancy (being minor inams, forests, or uncultivable waste), a net extent of 8,768,385 acres was available for cultivation, of which 8,078,126 acres or 93·25 per cent were under occupancy as against 8,042,673 acres or 92·18 per cent in 1927-28. There was thus an increase of 35,453 acres in the occupied area as compared with the preceding year. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,076,986 with an area of 8,118,891 acres, giving an average of 7·54 acres per holding.

## (ii) Land Survey and Settlement.

Original Survey.

**2.** Detailed original survey operations were conducted in 11 inam villages during the year. The work embraced 943 survey numbers comprising an area of 3,117 acres. Four hundred and eighty-seven survey numbers of an area of 2,141 acres in 5 inam villages were classified for the first time.

Revision Survey.

**3.** Three inam villages comprising 203 survey numbers and an area of 264 acres were re-surveyed and 138 survey numbers with an area of 388 acres were reclassified in 3 inam villages. Besides the above, phod and measurement work was carried out over an area of 60,008 acres and classification work in respect of an area of 44,133 acres during the year under report. The akar work of 3 inam villages was finished during the year. Tippani copies of 340 villages were printed by the Ferro Prussiate process as against 341 in the preceding year. The detection of encroachments on Government lands was for the first time taken up during the year and encroachments covering an area of 1,512 acres representing an assessment of Rs. 2,212 were detected. The measurement and classification of the Ippadi State Forest were done during the year. Coffee lands in Mudgere Taluk were perambulated with a view to detect encroachments.

Re-settlement.

**4.** Revision settlement was introduced into the Nanjangud taluk during the year. The total increase of revenue expected from the revision is about Rs. 55,634.

Maps.

**5.** The number of re-survey maps that remained to be printed at the end of the previous year was 984. Out of these, re-survey maps of 579 villages were printed leaving a balance of 405 villages at the close of the year. Original survey maps of 156 villages were printed to replenish the exhausted stock. Phodi, etc., and durasti (corrections) were made in all the printed copies in stock of 365 villages and the maps brought up to date. Maps of 39 unsettled inam villages were drawn by hand and supplied to parties on payment of fees. The total number of maps inclusive of inam villages issued during the year was 6,299 as against 5,516 in the previous year, of which 1,888 costing Rs. 2,398 were sold. Three thousand seven hundred and ninety six maps of the value of Rs. 4,745 were supplied to the Revenue Department free of cost and 615 were made use of in the Survey Department. Under orders of Government requiring the supply of village maps to Hobli Shekdars, maps of 3,837 villages relating to 13 taluks and costing Rs. 3,992 were prepared and issued to the Revenue Department free of cost.

Remuneration to Village Officers.

**6.** The potgi payable to village officers was revised with reference to collections as per revision settlement in respect of 2,669 villages in 12 taluks and sanctioned in respect of 2,534 villages. The decennial revision of potgi was completed and given effect to in respect of 1,749 villages of 16 taluks and the biennial potgi of

3 villages in the Krishnarajasagara Channel area of the Hunsur Taluk was also revised. Original potgi of six inam villages in 5 taluks and the revision potgi of 4 inam villages of Channarayapatna taluk were sanctioned by Government during the year.

Record of Rights.

**7.** During the year under report the Hissa Survey operations were carried out in 3 taluks, *viz.*, Bangalore, Davangere (including Harihar) and Sagar. The Hissa survey work in Davangere and Bangalore continued throughout the year. Measurement work both in Davangere (including Harihar) and Sagar was completed. The Bangalore hissa survey party carried out the measurement of 31,670 hissas out of a total number of 55,587 hissas, Davangere party of 32,259 hissas and the Sagar survey party of 8,895 hissas during the year. The Record of Rights work was extended into six more taluks, *viz.*, Kolar, T.-Narsipur, Holalkere, Koppa, Manjarabad and Tumkur.

Finance.

**8.** The total cost of the Department for the year under report was Rs. 2,10,088 (tentative) including Rs. 18,000 for topographical survey, which was not conducted by the Department. The net cost was Rs. 1,92,088 against Rs. 1,89,568 in the previous year.

General.

**9.** The survey training classes worked for three months during the first session and for a period of five months during the second session. Sixty recruits during the first session and 70 in the second received training. All the 60 recruits trained in the first session were employed by the Department. In addition to the recruits intended for employment in the Department, training was provided for 10 Probationary Shekdars, 4 Assistant Commissioners and 7 Revenue Probationers in the Training Class.

## (iii) Land Revenue.

Alienation.

**10.** During the year under report an extent of 385 acres and 25 guntas of land, assessed at Rs. 312-8-11 was alienated for non-agricultural purposes as against 244 acres and 22 guntas assessed at Rs. 130-11-0 during the previous year. Of the total extent alienated, 267 acres and 23 guntas were for village extensions, 26 acres and 18 guntas for buildings, 28 acres and 4 guntas for laying a tram-line and the rest for other purposes, such as burial grounds, manure pits, municipal parks, etc.

Assessed Waste.

**11.** An extent of 47,160 acres of land (assessed waste) bearing an assessment of Rs. 53,147 was taken up for cultivation during the year as against 46,292 acres (revised) assessed at Rs. 45,593 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 868 acres. The area relinquished during the year was 23,005 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 32,719 as against 20,968 acres assessed at Rs. 23,872 in 1927-28. There was thus a net addition of 24,155 acres assessed at Rs. 20,428 to the area under occupation during the year.

Land Revenue Demand.

**12.** The demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,34,13,223 as against Rs. 1,29,69,027 for the preceding year. Inclusive of the previous year's arrears (Rs. 10,83,856) the total demand was Rs. 1,44,97,079 as against Rs. 1,40,03,709 in 1927-28. Remissions granted during the year, including arrears written off as irrecoverable, amounted to Rs. 1,76,266 leaving a net recoverable demand of Rs. 1,45,20,813 as against a net demand of Rs. 1.40,68,931 for the preceding year. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,18,079 or 93·34 per cent of the total demand as against a collection of Rs. 1,30,88,389 or 93·0 per cent in the previous year. The balance remaining uncollected at the close of the year was Rs. 10,02,734 as against Rs. 9,80,542 at the end of the year 1927-28. Of the year's collection, 87·08 per cent was effected without having recourse to the issue of any kind of coercive processes. The total number of coercive processes of several kinds issued during the year was 134,547 as against 150,970 in the preceding year and the amount realised thereby was Rs. 17,20,984 as against Rs. 19,32,733 in the year 1927-28. The number of cases in which land revenue was remitted through revenue money orders was 3,902 covering a remittance of Rs. 55,734 as against 3,462 money orders covering Rs. 50,828 in the previous year.

**13.** The scheme of the Record of Rights was introduced during the year in the taluks of Kolar, T.-Narsipur, Holalkere, Tumkur, Koppa including Narasimharajpura sub-taluk and Manjarabad, including Alur sub-taluk. The necessary temporary

establishments consisting of Special Deputy Amildars, Revenue Inspectors and clerks for each taluk were also sanctioned for the conduct of the work. The preparation of the preliminary records, including checking and verification, the settlement of disputes and enquiries were completed in all the taluks except in the Tumkur and Manjarabad taluks where the settlement of disputes was pending to a small extent. Out of an approximate total demand of Rs. 6,50,658 for the year on account of fees prescribed for entries in the record of rights and for measuring and mapping in the several taluks, a sum of Rs. 1,18,875 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,31,782 at the end of June 1929. The Hissa survey operations which had been commenced in the Davangere taluk (including Harihar sub-taluk) and Bangalore taluk in the previous year were continued during the year under report and these operations were commenced and continued during the year in the Sagar taluk.

## (iv) Inam Settlement.

**14.** Including two whole villages the total number of land inams resumed during the year under report was 32, resulting in a decrease of the inam revenue by Rs. 1,034 and an increase of the land revenue by about Rs. 3,531. Besides, a Malnad cash grant of the value of Rs. 5-11-0 lapsed to the State. Four village service inams of an aggregate extent of 10 acres were granted afresh, while one Devadaya inam of an extent of 4 acres and 9 guntas bearing an assessment of Rs. 4 and a jodi of Re. 0-4-0 was restored.

# CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

## (i) Legislation.

### (A) The Legislative Council.

1. The Legislative Council was in session twice during the year under report, and occupied 11 working days with an average of 5·5 days per session.

2. The total number of Bills for the consideration of the Council was 19. Of these, the Bills to amend the Mysore District Board Regulation, 1926, the Municipal Regulation, 1906, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, 1921, were considered and passed at one sitting of the Council. The following two bills were finally passed during the official year.

(1) Bill to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1918,
(2) Bill to provide for the better regulation of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories.

3. Leave was granted to introduce the following three bills :—

(1) Bill further to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, 1921.
(2) Bill further to amend the Mysore District Board Regulation, 1926.
(3) Bill to change the designation of the Chief Court of Mysore.

The remaining 10 Bills were in various stages of consideration.

4. Two hundred and twelve questions out of 228 were answered, besides a large number of supplementary questions on many of them. There were 328 cut motions for discussion at the time of voting on demands ordinary and supplementary. All of them were withdrawn after discussion.

5. Out of 165 resolutions admitted for the two sessions, twenty-two were discussed during the December session and only four during the Budget session. The rest lapsed. Two important resolutions, one about the raising of the marriageable age of boys and girls and the age of consent, and the other about the adoption of Kannada as the medium of instruction in all High Schools, were passed by a large majority.

6. The oath of allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja was for the first time prescribed during the year for the members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The election of a representative of the Council to the Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was held during the Budget session and an official member, who secured the largest number of votes, was elected.

7. A list of the Regulations which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year is given in Appendix II.

### (i) B. Legislative Enactments.

*8. A Regulation to amend the Mysore Small Cause Courts Regulation, 1911 ; VI of 1928.

It extends the jurisdiction of small cause courts to suits in ejectment based on leases of immovable property, other than agricultural leases, which are in writing.

9. A Regulation further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904 ; VII of 1928.

It incorporates some of the amendments made in the British Indian Code of Criminal Procedure by certain enactments passed since the year 1923.

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* NOTE.—Items (8) to (20) have appeared in the Report for 1927-28 also.

**10.** A Regulation further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 as it is in force in Mysore ; VIII of 1928.

It adopts certain changes introduced into the British Indian Penal Code in pursuance of the International conventions for the suppression of the circulation of, and traffic in, obscene publications and the suppression of white slave traffic and also raises the age in sections 372 and 373 from 16 to 18.

**11.** A Regulation to amend the Mysore Income-Tax Regulation, 1923 ; IX of 1928.

It defines " total income " for the purposes of section 48 in the case of non-resident assessees and disentitles non-residents who are not Mysore subjects or British subjects of Indian domicile to refunds under that section.

**12.** A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation 1884 ; X of 1928.

The amendment removes the distinction between the first and second grade pleaders.

**13.** A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913 ; XI of 1928.

It enhances the pecuniary jurisdiction of Village Courts to Rs. 40.

**14.** A Regulation to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926 ; XII of 1928.

It provides for Village Panchayets preparing a list of children of compulsory age in panchayet areas where compulsory education is introduced under the Elementary Education Regulation of 1913.

**15.** A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906 ; XIII of 1928.

It provides for the preparation of a list of children of compulsory age in municipal areas where compulsory education is introduced under the Elementary Education Regulation, 1913.

**16.** The Workmen's Compensation Regulation, 1928 ; XIV of 1928.

It provides for the payment of compensation by certain classes of employers to their workmen for injuries caused by accident.

**17.** A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, XX of 1903 ; XV of 1928.

The Regulation provides for the delegation of the power of appointing Sub-Registrars under certain conditions and restrictions, to be laid down by the Government, and also provides for the re-registration of documents improperly accepted for registration.

**18.** A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Motor Vehicles in Mysore ; XVI of 1928.

It repeals Regulations IV of 1913 and II of 1925 and brings the law into line with the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914 as amended by Acts XXVII of 1920 and XV of 1924.

**19.** A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888 ; XVII of 1928.

It introduces certain improvements in regard to the relationship between Inamdars and their tenants, the extension of the Survey and Settlement to alienated villages, etc., and provides also for the investigation of claims by Civil Courts in cases of resistance to the delivery of possession of lands sold under sections 161 and 193 of the Land Revenue Code.

**20.** The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, 1928 ; XVIII of 1928.

It provides for relief in certain directions to the agricultural classes in their dealings with money-lenders.

**21.** The Code of Civil Procedure (amendment) Regulation ; I of 1929.

It exempts from attachment by Civil Courts annuity payments made under the Scheme of Annuities sanctioned by the Government, up to Rs. 1,200 per annum.

**22.** A Regulation to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation 1926 ; II of 1929.

It removes the disqualification of women to stand for election to District Boards.

**23.** A Regulation to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906; III of 1929.

It removes the disqualification of women to be Municipal Councillors.

### C. Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

**24.** The Talimkhana Rules were extended to the towns of Bhadravati and Holehonnur in the Shimoga Taluk with effect from 15th March 1929.

**25.** *Under the Civil Courts Regulation* I *of* 1883.—(i) Munsiffs and Sub-Judges were empowered to make appointments carrying a salary up to Rs. 30 in their courts and the Sub-Judges to make appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 40 subject to the approval of the District Judge.

(ii) The territorial jurisdictions of the First Munsiff's Court, Tumkur, and the Munsiff's Court, Madhugiri, were revised with effect from 1st January 1929 in consequence of the formation of the new Taluk of Kortagere.

(iii) The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsiff's Court at Hunsur were defined afresh in consequence of the formation of the new Sub-taluk of Periyapatna.

(iv) The Special First Class Magistrate, Kolar, and the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bangalore, were appointed as Additional Subordinate Judges for the Bangalore Division.

**26.** *Under the Mysore Explosives Regulation* II *of* 1888.

(i) Coloured matches known as Bengal matches were ordered to be included among general exceptions in rule 3 clause (1).

(ii) Picric Acid, picrates and mixtures of picric acid with certain exceptions were included under Nitro-compounds in rule 6 b (2).

(iii) Rule 52 was amended by providing that in cases where the fee levied under the Explosives Rules for a license is lower than that leviable under the Arms rules, the difference should be recovered at the time of endorsement on the license that it shall have a like effect as a license granted under the Arms Regulation.

(iv) Two more conditions were added to the license in Form F requiring that the licensee should exhibit his stock, books, etc., when called upon, to any Magistrate or a Police Officer duly empowered and that the explosives should be kept in a building approved by such officer as Government may direct.

(v) Provision was made in form I, Articles 12 and 13 of Schedule I, that the fee for testing lightning conductors where two or more are attached to a magazine should not exceed the fee for testing a single lightning conductor.

(vi) To form " K ", Articles 14 and 15, was added a condition that the holder of a license to sell explosives should exhibit his stock and books and records to any Magistrate or Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf when called upon.

**27.** *Under the Land Revenue Code*:—

(i) A separate Amildar for Bangalore City with jurisdiction over Kasaba and Yeswanthpur hoblies was appointed from 1st October 1928.

(ii) The Rules for the grant of lands for the cultivation of tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and cardamom crops were revised.

(iii) Kortagere Sub-Taluk was converted into a Taluk.

(iv) A new sub-taluk was formed out of the Hunsur Taluk, with Periyapatna as Headquarters temporarily for a period of two years from 1st January 1929.

(v) Amildars were empowered to declare forfeitures of holdings and to resume lands to Government not disposed of for want of bidders when the value of the land does not exceed Rs. 100.

(vi) Amildars were also empowered to declare forfeiture of an occupancy or portion of an occupancy when the annual assessment on the lands in the occupancy does not exceed Rs. 100.

(vii) Royalty was ordered to be paid on sand stone or other material removed for public work.

(viii) The rule that the lands in 'B' lists shall not be granted at an upset price to those who are already in possession of lands was deleted.

(ix) Rules relating to the classification of lands available for occupation in 'A' and 'B' lists were modified.

(x) The rates of special assessment under section 48 for the appropriation of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes were fixed at Rs. 6 per acre in the case of lands situated at other than District Headquarters and at Rs. 8 per acre at District Headquarters and Rs. 10 per acre in the cities.

(xi) The lands acquired for village extension and for the improvement of village sanitation at the instance of Village Panchayets were exempted from payment of fines.

(xii) The limits of Bangalore and Mysore cities were extended to two miles from the City Railway Station for the purposes of the amount of fine leviable under section 63.

(xiii) Revised rules were issued for the grant of lands overgrown with lantana or prickly pear for cultivation.

**28.** *Under the Arms Regulation, 1890.*—(i) Persons residing in Coorg bordering the Mysore Frontier who are either exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, or hold licenses granted by the District Magistrate, Coorg, were included in the list of exemptions granted under section 22 of the Arms Regulation in respect of the arms specified, while visiting certain frontier places in Mysore.

(*ii*) Retired Dewans, Members of Council and Judges of the Chief Court were included in the list of exemptions in Schedule I of the Rules under the Arms Regulation.

**29.** *Under the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899.*—Rules were issued regulating the rewards for exemplary military service.

**30.** *Under the Stamp Regulation, 1900.*—(*i*) It was ordered that policies issued to residents of Mysore by foreign Insurance Companies are liable to Mysore Stamp duty and that if Mysore Stamps are not used, they are liable to penalty besides prosecution.

(*ii*) Amildars were invested with the powers of Deputy Commissioners under sections 49, 52 and 54 of the Stamp Regulation in respect of spoilt, misused and unused stamps not exceeding Rs. 100 in value.

(*iii*) Court fee adhesive labels of the denominations of 5 annas, 10 annas and Re. 1-4-0 printed in the colours of deep green, mauve and vermillion respectively were notified for sale in all Treasuries from 1st July 1929.

(*iv*) A new design of the Receipt Stamp was notified to be issued from all the Treasuries from 1st October 1929, old stamps being used for one month from or exchanged within a period of 2 months from the said date.

**31.** *Under the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.*—

(*i*) Rules were issued for the use of Forest Produce and Pasturage in Amrit Mahal Kavals.

(*ii*) Rules were issued for the management of minor Forest Produce and pasturage in the areas placed under special protection.

(*iii*) Rules were issued for the grant of permits for the collection and removal of Tangadi and Kakke barks from Inam lands and private holdings.

(*iv*) Some officers of the Amrit Mahal Department were appointed as Forest Officers and empowered to exercise certain powers in respect of Forest offences committed in Amrit Mahal Kavals.

**32.** *Under the Excise Regulation, 1901.*—

(*i*) Orders were issued that no date tree should be tapped oftener than once in 3 years or for more than 4 months in a year.

(*ii*) Rules were issued regulating the disposal of the privilege of retail vend of intoxicating liquors and drugs.

(*iii*) The duty on Ganja was raised from Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 25 per seer of 80 tolas from 1st July 1929

(*iv*) The rate of duty on arrack was fixed at Rs. 6-8-0 per gallon and the minimum selling price at annas four per dram in the Bangalore Taluk from 1st July 1929.

(*v*) The maximum quantity of arrack that may be transported or possessed without permit or license was fixed at 4¼ Mysore drams.

**33.** *Under the Registration Regulation, 1903.*—

(*i*) The classes of fees from the payment of which Co-operative Societies and the Palace have been exempted under the Regulation, were defined.

(*ii*) The powers of appointment, promotion, punishment and transfer of Sub-Registrars were delegated to the Inspector-General of Registration.

(*iii*) District Excise Officers were appointed as *Ex-Officio* Inspectors of Registration offices within their respective jurisdiction.

**34.** *Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.*—

(*i*) The territorial jurisdictions of the Special First Class Magistrates' Courts at Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Mysore and the Special Magistrates' Courts at Sagar, Madhugiri and Chitaldrug and Hunsur were revised.

(*ii*) Rules regulating the classes of cases and conduct of trials by the Benches of Honorary Magistrates were issued under section 16 of the Code.

(*iii*) The Amildar of Bangalore City and the Deputy Amildar, Periyapatna were invested in virtue of their offices with all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

(*iv*) The proclamations referred to in paragraph 2 of section 134 were required to be published by Notification in the Gazette and in such local newspapers as the Magistrate issuing the proclamation thinks fit and by beat of drum at the place where the nuisance to be abated or removed is situated.

**35.** *Under the Tramways Regulation, 1906.*—

The Agent, Mysore Railways, for the time being, was appointed as the Inspector of Tramways for all Tramways constructed and worked by Government as well as local bodies.

**36.** *Under the Municipal Regulation, 1906.*—

(*i*) The provisions of sections 182 in so far as it relates to the appointment of a Chief Officer and of sections 183, 184 and 185 were applied to the Tumkur Town Municipal Council.

(*iii*) Certain provisions of the Regulation were extended to the Yelandur minor Municipal Council under Section 187 and the rules regarding taxation were made applicable thereto, the Jaghirdar being granted exemption from taxation and the powers of the Jaghirdar over the Municipal Council were defined.

**37.** *Under the Guardian and Wards Regulation 1911.*—The Courts of Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges were invested with the functions of a District Court under section 4 of the Regulation subject to the local and pecuniary limits of their jurisdiction.

**38.** *Under the Elementary Education Regulation 1913.*—Revised rules were issued for compelling the parents of boys not under 7 and not over 11 to send their boys to schools for elementary education and for granting exemptions.

**39.** *Under the Factories Regulation 1914.*—

(*i*) Superintendents of Industries and certain officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments were appointed Inspectors of Factories within their respective jurisdictions and the Director of Industries and Commerce was appointed as the Chief Inspector of Factories with appellate powers.

(*ii*) The Municipal Engineer, Davangere Municipality, was appointed as Inspector of Factories in Davangere town with the functions of a Technical Inspector, and the Sub-Division Officer and *Ex-officio* First Class Magistrate, Davangere, as additional Inspector of Factories for Davangere Town with the powers of a District Magistrate.

(*iii*) The powers to be exercised by the several Inspectors were defined.

(*iv*) The Assistant Surgeon, Davangere, was appointed as certifying Surgeon for Davangere.

(*v*) The Managers of Factories were directed to send written notice in Form B to the respective Superintendents of Industries. They were further directed to send all notices and returns to the Inspectors of Factories and notices of accidents to the District Magistrate of the District and to the Inspector of Factories.

**40.** *Under the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 1916.*—Rules were issued for regulating the introduction of certain classes of articles in the Mental Hospital.

**41.** *Under the Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, 1921.*—Rules were issued under section 20 of the Regulation.

**42.** *Under the Identification of Prisoners' Regulation, 1922.*—Rules were issued under Section 8 of the Regulation.

**43.** *Under the Petroleum Regulation, 1923.*—Form "Q" and rule 6 of the Rules under the Regulation were revised by deleting the condition "not more than 2,000" gallons.

**44.** *Under the Income-Tax Regulation, 1923.*—

(*i*) The income derived from debentures issued by the District Boards and Municipalities carrying interest at 6 per cent and less and the annuity payments under the scheme of annuities sanctioned by Government were exempted from income-tax, the items of income being however taken into account, for determining the total income.

(*ii*) Certain alterations were made in the form of certificate to be furnished by the Principal Officer of a Company under section 20 of the Regulation.

(*iii*) A form was prescribed for applications for the refund of Income-tax.

(*iv*) Rules prescribing forms for appeal and verification of facts were slightly amended.

**45.** *Under the Representative Assembly Regulation, 1923.*—A rule was issued requiring every member of the Representative Assembly to make an oath or affirmation in the prescribed form before taking his seat in the Assembly.

**46.** *Under the Legislative Council Regulation, 1923.*—A Rule was issued requiring every member of the Legislative Council to take an oath or affirmation in the prescribed form before taking his seat in the Council.

**47.** *Under the Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926.*—

(*i*) A tax of annas four was fixed on buildings of the value not exceeding Rs. 25 under section 65 of the Regulation.

(*ii*) Dwelling houses of Inamdars and sites belonging to them in Inam villages, not productive of any profit, were exempted from taxation. The levy of fine at double the ordinary rates on cattle impounded in the Bethamangala Village Panchayet was ordered.

**48.** *Under the District Board Regulation, 1923.*—Carts belonging to the Engineer officers and subordinates of the Public Works Department were exempted from toll at District Fund Toll Gates.

**49.** *Under the Record of Rights Regulation, 1927.*—

(*i*) The provisions of the Regulation were extended during the year to the Government villages and settled Inam villages of Kolar, Holalkere, T-Narsipur, Tumkur, and Koppa Taluks and of Narasimharajapura and Alur Sub-Taluks.

(*ii*) Rules were issued for conducting the Hissa Survey operations.

**50.** *Under the Workmen's Compensation Regulation, 1928.*—

(*i*) The Regulation was brought into force from 1st January 1929.

(*ii*) The qualified medical practitioners under section 2 (1) of the Regulation for the several areas in the State were notified and the holders of the M. B. B. S. or higher degree of the Mysore University or British Indian University or a University

of Great Britian and of the L. M. S. degree granted by a British Indian University were declared to be qualified medical practitioners under section 2 (1) of the Regulation.

(*iii*) The Director of Industries and Commerce was appointed Commissioner for Bangalore City and the Deputy Commissioners as Commissioners within their respective Districts and the Director of Industries and Commerce was authorised to receive reports and returns from other Commissioners for forwarding a consolidated report to Government.

(*iv*) Orders were issued directing all persons to assist the Commissioner in deciding any matter referred to him under section 19 (2) of the Regulation.

(*v*) Rules under the Regulation were issued.

**51.** *Under the Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1928.*—

(*i*) The new Regulation was brought into effect from 1st October 1928 and the following rules were revised during the year. Rules 4 and 27 relating to the Registration of Motor Vehicles plying for hire; rule 12 (a) relating to the alteration of the structure of a motor vehicle once registered; rule 23 (a) regarding report of accidents; the other amendments issued relate to the alterations of certain conditions in the "G" permit, the alteration of the rates of road cess on the basis of the number of passengers the vehicle can accommodate, and the fixing of rates of cess for lorries plying for hire.

(*ii*) The Registration certificates and driving licenses granted in accordance with any rules in force in the States of Hyderabad (Deccan), Travancore, Marwar and Indore were declared to be valid throughout the Mysore State during the period for which they were granted.

(*iii*) Motor Vehicles plying along certain roads were declared as competing with railways in the State, for the levy of double the mileage rates chargeable under the rules.

**52.** *Under the Agricuturists' Relief Regulation.*—The Regulation was extended to the Taluks of Sagar, Koppa and Manjarabad from 1st January 1929 and the 31st day of March in each year was fixed as the date for rendering of accounts under section 17 of the Regulation in the above 3 Taluks.

## (ii) Military.

Composition and Strength.

**53.** The Mysore Forces consisted of a Cavalry regiment stationed at Bangalore and one squadron of the Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, three battalions of Infantry and one troop of the Transport Corps having an establishment of 65 carts and 120 bullocks.

Details showing the authorised strength of the several ranks of the above Units and the actual strength on the 30th June 1929 are as hereunder:—

| | Commissioned Officers | | Non-Commissioned Officers | | Rank and file | | Medical and Veterinary | | Followers etc. | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual | Sanctioned | Actual | Sanctioned | Actual | Sanctioned | Actual | Sanctioned | Actual | Sanctioned | Actual | Sanctioned |
| Cavalry .. | 34 | 34 | 99 | 99 | 499 | 502 | 4 | 4 | 238 | 239 | 874 | 878 |
| Infantry .. | 39 | 45 | 356 | 365 | 1,147 | 1,167 | ... | ... | 83 | 91 | 1,625 | 1,668 |
| Transport Corps | 3 | 3 | 15 | 14 | 72 | 79 | .. | .. | 19 | 19 | 109 | 115 |

There were 7 Christians, 366 Muhammadans, 46 Brahmins and Rajputs, 8 Kshatriyas, 370 Mahrattas, and 82 of other castes in the Cavalry; 242 Christians, 626 Muhammadans, 152 Brahmins and Rajputs, 34 Gentus, 207 Mahrattas and 395 of other castes in the Infantry and one Christian, 69 Muhammadans, 4 Brahmins and Rajputs, 10 Gentus, 11 Mahrattas and 13 of other castes in the Transport Corps.

Command and Recruitment.

**54.** Lt. Col. C.B. H.P., Landon, C.B.E., D S.O., continued in command of the State Troops till the end of May 1929, when he retired from Service. Mr. A. J. Donne, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commandant, was in charge of the office during the remaining period. The post of Personal Assistant to the Chief Commandant was revived during the year. The revision of the scale of pay of the office establishment of both the administrative and financial branches was approved Two officers (Military Probationers) were appointed in the Mysore Lancers.

The Mysore Lancers.

**55.** Major Sadiq Mahamud Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, I.O.M., continued in command of this regiment till 31st May 1929 when he resigned the service and Major B. P. Krishne Urs, M.C., I.D.S.M., assumed command of the unit from 1st June 1929. Regular training of the Regiment could not be properly carried out during the year owing to frequent disturbances and labour troubles in Bangalore City, and elsewhere, necessitating the detailing of troops and to the presence in the regiment of a large number of remounts. However, individual training in two squadrons and other drills and parades were carried out. An Equitation Training Cadre and a Weapon Training Cadre were held in the Unit by the Instructors who recently qualified themselves at Saugor and Pachmari and these considerably improved the efficiency of the Regiment. Discipline was satisfactory and there were no cases of *court martial* during the year. The "C" Squadron of the Mysore Lancers won the rolling cup and the "A" Squadron and the Headquarters Squadron, Mysore Lancers, ranked seventh and fifth in the Harris cup competition. Five teams competed in the S.I.R.A. non-central matches, of which three teams ranked second, third and sixth and two teams lost. Lt. B. Nanjaraj Urs, Duffedar Subba Rao Bhoseley and Lance Duffedar Mahomed Ghouse were detailed to undergo preliminary training in musketry in the 8th K.G.O. Light Cavalry, Bolaram, and they were declared fit to take up the course in Small Arms School, Pachmari. The Mysore Lancers took part in the undermentioned Polo Tournaments during the year with the result shown against each:—

| *Tournament.* | *Result.* |
|---|---|
| (1) Raja of Bobbili Open Handicap Madras. | Won the Cup for the third year and it became the property of the Regiment. |
| (2) Raja Venugopal Handicap, Madras. | Won the cup for the second year. |
| (3) Bangalore Junior Handicap Rajkumar Desaraj Urs cup. | Won for the first year. |
| (4) Ootacamund Polo Tournament. | Lost against Jeypore Team in the finals. |
| (5) Mysore Birthday Polo Tournament. | Lost in the finals against Q. V. O. Madras Sappers and Miners. |

**56.** Seven officers and 12 others and three sections competed in the various events in the annual Dasara sports and won 14 prize cups and four medals besides money prizes. The lancers took part in the Bangalore and Ootacamund Horse Shows winning the first prize cup for "Polo Ponies" and "English and Colonial Classes" in the former and the second prize (one cup) for the Class 'Heavy Weight Polo Ponies' in the latter. One team from the unit was sent to the All India Ambulance Competition open to Indian State Forces held at Gwalior and ranked third in the competition. Entries were as usual sent in for the Bangalore Gymkhana Races. At the commencement of the year, there were in the Riding School 100 remounts under training. One hundred and thirty-one remounts and 39 recruits were admitted during the year. One hundred remounts and 14 recruits were trained and discharged from the school leaving a balance of 131 remounts and 25 recruits under training at the end of the year. The health of the Unit was good, and the sanitation of the lines satisfactory. At the commencement of the year, the number of horses on the strength of the regiment was 357. One hundred and thirty-one remounts were admitted during the year, one was transferred from the Kunigal Stud Farm, two colts were born in the unit making a total of 491. Of these, 16 were cast and sold, 11 transferred to the Mysore Horse, five died including a colt and seven destroyed. The balance on the strength of the Regiment at the end of the year was 452. There were nine mules in the unit at the commencement of the year, one of them died during the year leaving eight mules on the strength on the 30th June 1929. The general condition of the horses and mules was very good. They were quite free from infectious diseases. All the animals were regularly malleined and protected by inoculation of anthrax agressin. Twenty three mares out of the

remounts purchased were sent to Kunigal for breeding purposes. Eighteen of them have held and have been sent to the Stud Farm for foaling. Two squadrons proceeded to Mysore for the Dasara festivities, two squadrons were also sent for His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday festivities in June 1929. Fourteen men and 9 horses were detailed in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the Nandi Hills. One officer and 38 other ranks were detailed for special guarding duty at the Bangalore Palace during His Exalted Highness the Nizam's visit to Bangalore. Three squadrons of mounted men and half a squadron dismounted men were detailed for duty in aid of the civil power during the disturbances in the Bangalore City. Parties consisting of about 50 were being detailed every now and then in connection with the mill strikes and lockout, on the requisitions of the District Magistrate. A party of 28 dismounted sowars under a Risaldar were detailed to proceed to Davangere for special duty during the Moharam disturbances there. The Regiment also took part as usual in the ceremonial parades in the Brigade on 1st January 1929 and also in the King Emperor's Birthday parade.

**57.** His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected the Regiment on 1st July 1928, and expressed satisfaction at the turn out of the men and stable management. The Reading Room of the Regiment subscribed for English, Urdu, Kannada, Maharatti, and Hindi newspapers, and officers took keen interest in the institution. The regimental Co-operative Society showed considerable progress in its activities. The paid up capital amounted to Rs. 44,696 and goods to the value of Rs. 98,233 were sold to its members. Loans issued and recovered during the period were Rs. 48,791 and Rs. 45,909 respectively. This society was awarded His Highness the Yuvaraja's shield by the Co-operative Delegates Conference held in October 1928, for the best management and most satisfactory working in the Bangalore District. A milk centre for the free distribution of pure milk, under the supervision of the Lady Medical Officer, to the poor and deserving children in the lines was opened during the year and is being managed with subscriptions voluntarily contributed by the officers. The Lancers Regimental Hospital was raised to the status of the Mysore Troops Station Hospital during the year. The women's dispensary was made permanent and the construction of a separate hospital for women and children has been sanctioned by Government. A number of improvements were carried out in the regimental lines.

The Mysore Horse.

**58.** Regimentdar (now Captain) Y. S. Lakshmana Rao, continued in command of the Unit during the year. The regiment was regularly paraded and exercised in mounted and dismounted drills and individual training on a definite programme drawn up by the General Staff Officer. Discipline was well maintained in the unit. The annual musketry course for all trained soldiers in the unit was carried out as usual. One recruit completed his training in the Riding School and was discharged during the year. The strength of the horses in the unit was 128 at the commencement of the year. Eleven horses were admitted on transfer from the Mysore Lancers, making a total of 139. One horse was cast and sold and 7 others were destroyed for incurable diseases, leaving a balance of 131 on the strength of the regiment at the close of the year. The condition of the horses was good.

The Mysore Infantry.

**59.** Each of the three battalions of the Infantry had a normal authorised strength of 15 officers, 504 of other ranks besides followers. Eighty-two sepoys were enlisted during the year (including a few re-enlistments) and two were taken on transfer from the Transport Corps. The casualties amounted to 81. The health of the members of the Infantry Units was good. A detachment consisting of one officer and 30 other ranks was detailed from the third battalion, Mysore, for special duty at Davangere during the Moharam disturbances. In connection with the disturbances in the Bangalore City and on account of the mill strikes, strong parties of Infantry were requisitioned for by the District Magistrate. A detachment from the first battalion, Mysore Infantry, with band was sent to Mysore for special duty during the Dasara in 1928 and His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday festivities during June 1929. Musketry practice for recruits and trained soldiers was carried out at the three battalion headquarters Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga. The strength of the recruit boys establishment at the end of the year was 18 in the Cavalry and 33 in the Infantry.

The Mysore Transport Corps.

**60.** Commandant Herasingh continued to be in command of the Corps during the year. Owing to the paucity of men and the continued demand for

duties at the Hesarghatta Grass Farm and the carting of grass to Bangalore, very little drill and training was possible during the year. The section at Mysore was re-called to headquarters leaving 2 carts, 2 drivers and 4 bullocks attached to the Mysore Horse for local duties. One section consisting of 1 Duffedar, 10 drivers, 10 carts and 20 bullocks remained at the Kolar Gold Fields and another section consisting of 3 non-commissioned officers, 27 drivers, 26 carts and 40 bullocks remained at the Hesaraghatta Grass Farm. No drivers were enlisted during the year. One Jamadar, one Naik and two drivers retired on pension. One Naik and one syce were transferred to the Infantry and one driver died. Discipline in the Corps was good. The health of the members of the unit was good and the sanitation of the lines satisfactory. At the commencement of the year, there were on the strength of the Corps 10 ponies and 116 bullocks. Three ponies and 6 bullocks were cast and sold and one bullock died, leaving a balance of 7 ponies and 109 bullocks on the strength at the close of the year. The condition of the animals was good, inspite of the heavy work they had to do all round the year.

**61.** The services of the Corps were to a great extent required in connection with the several operations of harvesting, collecting and carting of grass at the Hessaraghatta grass farm in addition to the usual station duties at Bangalore and in the detachments. A new building in the military area at Hebbal having been specially provided for the the military stores, the building near the Public Offices has been vacated to accommodate other offices. With a view to concentrating all the military offices in one locality, the conversion of the old main guard of the Transport Lines at Hebbal to accommodate the Chief Commandant's Office was sanctioned during the year.

**62.** The total expenditure under the head "Army" amounted to Rs. 19,12,813 as against Rs. 18,91,005 (revised) in the preceding year.

Government Stud Farm at Kunigal.

**63.** At the commencement of the year there were 8 stallions, 73 mares and 77 foals. The additions during the year were 1 stallion, 5 mares and 34 foals. The reductions by sale, death, transfer and other causes were 1 stallion, 8 mares and 20 foals. There were thus at the close of the year 8 stallions, 70 mares and 91 foals on the Farm. Fifty three mares were covered and 40 held as against 56 mares covered and 39 held in the previous year, giving a percentage of 75·4 as against 69·8 during 1927-28. Thirty-four successful births were recorded during the year. A large number of ponies belonging to the raiyats were also covered. The demand has increased a great deal for ponies of the Kunigal breed. Five horses sold at Madras realised Rs. 7,600, together with an English thorough bred brood mare. Other sales at the Stud Farm realised Rs. 3,150. The receipts of the Farm from all sources amounted to Rs. 19,167 and the expenditure was Rs. 77,722. The breeding of the remounts was continued during the year.

## (iii) Police.

Strength, Recruitment and Discipline.

**64.** The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force at the close of the year comprised 942 officers and 5,400 constables as against 930 officers and 5,394 constables towards the end of the preceding year. There was in addition, a temporary force of 20 officers and 155 men against 15 officers and 84 men in the previous year. The number of enlistments during the year was 490 as against 404 in the year previous and the number of vacancies at the end of the year was 71 as against 89 in the year 1927-28. Seventy-seven men were dismissed and 50 deserted the force. There were 51 deaths, 95 resignations and 81 men were discharged on pension. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 2,694 as against 2,724 in the previous year. Of these, 2,679 were punished for breaches of departmental rules and discipline and 15 for offences under the Police Regulation and the Indian Penal Code. The money rewards granted during the year amounted to Rs. 2,048 as against Rs. 3,581 in the year 1927-28. Of the amount awarded to officers and men, a sum of Rs. 1,668 (as against Rs. 1,376 in the preceding year) was met from the budget grant of the department and the balance (Rs. 380) from other departments of the State and private individuals. Eight officers and 67 constables, as against 10 officers and 79 constables in the previous year, were lent on payment to private individuals, corporate bodies and departments working on a quasi commercial basis. The Police Training School

held three classes as usual, and trained 174 students as against 200 in the year 1927-28. Out of 18 students that appeared for the Criminal (Higher and Lower) Examination, 15 were successful. Both the staff and the students were constantly detailed for special duty in Bangalore City, owing to the Mill troubles and other disturbances, on account of which, the normal instruction in the classes was greatly interfered with.

Statistics of Crime.

**65.** The number of cognisable offences and their disposal as compared with the previous year were as follows :—

| Year | Opening balance | Number reported | Total | Transferred to British police | Investigation refused | Declared false or non-cognisable | Returned as undetected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1927-28 .. | 3,342 | 8,029 | 11,371 | 51 | 332 | 1,581 | 1,073 |
| 1928-29 .. | 3,366 | 7,978 | 11,344 | 14 | 314 | 1,375 | 1,138 |

| | Struck off on "A" Form | Withdrawn | Compounded | Convicted | Acquitted or discharged | Otherwise disposed of | Pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1927-28 .. | 85 | 35 | 169 | 3,462 | 1,190 | 27 | 3,366 |
| 1928-29 .. | 92 | 109 | 160 | 3,415 | 1,191 | ... | 3,536 |

Of the 3,536 cases pending, 1,469 were with Magistrates on "A" form, 605 cases on "B" form and 1,462 cases were under investigation with the Police at the close of the year. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase both in regard to cases pending with the Magistrates and the Police.

**66.** The total number of persons concerned in cognisable cases dealt with by the Police was 11,220 (7,078 persons arrested, 1,433 persons appearing before Magistrates under orders and 2,709 pending from the previous year) as against 10,230 in the year 1927-28. Of these, 266 persons were released by the Police under section 169 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 42 were released by Magistrates before trial, 4,144 were convicted and 2,829 were acquitted or discharged; three cases were struck off, 129 were withdrawn, cases against 269 persons were compounded, 7 persons died, 6 escaped and cases against 2 were transferred; 102 persons were evading arrest and 3,523 persons remained in custody at the close of the year, pending investigation or trial or on bail. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 59·3 as against 52·08 (revised) in 1927-28.

**67.** The number of non-cognisable cases entertained by Magistrates during the year was 7,585 as against 8,601 in the previous year. Including 1,557 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 9,142. Of these, 2,145 or 23·45 per cent ended in conviction (as against 2,734 or 26·80 per cent in the previous year) and 4,551 ended in acquittal or discharge as against 4,726 in 1927-28. Excluding the number of cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn, or struck off, and otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 2,142 cases pending trial at the close of the year as against 1,557 at the end of 1927-28. Including 3,056 persons under trial at the beginning of the year, 16,837 persons appeared before Courts in non-cognisable cases; of these, 12,583 persons were tried (2,630 convicted and 9,953 acquitted or discharged), 671 persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 261 were concerned in cases compounded, withdrawn or struck off, 28 in cases transferred and the remaining 3,294 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The number of cognisable and non-cognisable cases referred to the Police for enquiry were 356 and 76 against 228 and 57 respectively in the previous year. Seventy-six persons concerned in 56 cases were arrested by the village police as against 67 persons in 57 cases in the preceding year. Of these, 46 persons in 39 cases were convicted, 6 persons in 4 cases were acquitted or discharged and 24

persons in 13 cases were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The largest number of arrests was in the Bangalore District as in previous years. The total number of sessions cases was 85 against 97 in the preceding year. Of these, 53 or 64·6 per cent (as against 61 or 64·2 per cent in the previous year) ended in conviction and 29 in acquittal or discharge, while 3 cases were pending at the close of the year. The largest number of sessions cases was in the Shimoga District and the highest percentage of convictions was secured in cases pertaining to the Kolar District, the French Rocks Circle, the Bangalore City and Taluk and the Mysore City. As compared with the preceding year, there was a fall both in the percentage of cases in which conviction was secured and in the number of persons convicted. The total number of cases of serious offences against the person (including those pending from the previous year) was 1,186 as against 1,130 in 1927-28. Out of 76 cases of murder reported, 30 ended in conviction. The motive in 14 cases of murder was due to criminal intimacy with women, in 13 cases to quarrels, in 12 cases to infanticide, in 9 to personal gain and in 22 to ill-will. In five cases, the motive was not clearly brought to light and in the remaining one case the accused was insane. Out of 1,592 persons convicted of offences relating to coin under Chapter XII and to property under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous conviction was proved against 317 persons, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 1,492 and 322. The total value of property lost in 3,170 cognisable cases was Rs. 3,00,363 as against Rs. 2,40,271 representing the value of property lost in 3,189 cases in 1927-28. Property valued at Rs. 1,11,544 was recovered in 1,963 cases as against property valued at Rs. 1,10,820 in 2,014 cases in the preceding year. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that lost was 37·13 as against 46·95 in the year previous.

Working of the Arms and other Regulations.

**68.** Under the Mysore Arms Regulation 26,992 licenses were issued during the calendar year 1928 against 24,687 (revised) in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,305. The increase was the largest *viz*, 879 in the Shimoga District. Sixty persons were prosecuted (including 19 persons involved in cases of the previous year) for violation of the Mysore Arms Regulation and the rules thereunder. Of these, 40 persons were convicted, eight persons were acquitted and the cases against the remaining 12 persons were pending at the close of the year. Twenty-two guns (four muzzle loading guns and 18 guns) were newly manufactured and 205 guns, 23 pistols, 25 swords and 19 barrels were repaired in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts. Two hundred and sixty-four licenses were issued under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation during the year under report as against 244 in the previous year. The amount of license fees realised was Rs. 1,788 against Rs. 1,638 in the preceding year. Prosecution in one case was reported in the Kolar Gold Fields area during the year and it ended in conviction. Permission to shoot 11 buck was granted in the Kolar District. Under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation, one case was instituted, ending in the conviction of the accused. Under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation, 382 juveniles were warned as first offenders during the year as against 420 in the previous year and in six cases, the shop owners were prosecuted for selling smoking materials to juveniles and all these cases ended in conviction. No specific cases were dealt with under the Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation; but 6 cases were registered in the Kadur District under sections 379,380,381 and 411 of the Indian Penal Code and four of these ended in conviction. Under the Police Regulation 2,287 persons in 2,149 cases were prosecuted against 2,013 persons in 1,956 cases in the previous year; and 217 persons in 198 cases were prosecuted for breaches under the Village Police Rules, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 220 and 193. Under the Motor Vehicles Regulation, 653 vehicles were registered during the year, realising a fee of Rs. 10,052 against Rs. 9,620 realised in respect of 556 vehicles registered in the previous year. The number of motor accidents was 164, of which 82 were pure accidents; out of the remaining, 34 ended in conviction and 29 were pending at the close of the year. The usual half-yearly joint inspections of tonga and jutka ponies were conducted by the Veterinary and Police Inspectors.

Processes.

**69.** The total number of processes (including those under the Breach of Contract Act) issued, executed and unexecuted during the year were 169,406; 137,880 and 2,844 against 151,559; 122,751 and 26,483 respectively in the previous year. The number of processes pending with the Police for execution at the end of the year was 3,282 as against 2,325 in 1927-28.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

**70.** The Criminal Investigation Staff was employed in assisting the regular police in investigating cases and in holding confidential inquiries as noted below :—

(1) Investigating the Hebbal Farm defalcation case and the Birur Shimoga Mail robbery case.
(2) Aiding the Additional District Magistrate, Bangalore, and the City Superintendent of Police in connection with the Bangalore Disturbances.
(3) Aiding in the investigation and trial of the Mysore Government Sandalwood Oil defalcation case.
(4) Assisting the local and regular police in the housebreaking and theft cases of Bhadravati, the case of murder of the Forest Ranger at Closepet, the disturbances at Channapatna and in the holding of confidential enquiries regarding the loss of pepper bags at Hunsur.

Of the 1,481 known depredators registered in the several districts and cities, 1,161 were present, 147 were out of view, 21 died, 110 were in jail and 42 were transferred to other jurisdictions. Sixty-five convicted persons were ordered by Magistrates to notify their residences under section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. One hundred and eight persons were proceeded against in 71 cases for vagrancy or bad character as against 133 persons in 85 cases in the previous year. Of these, 46 persons as against 70 in 1927-28 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 9 persons furnished securities. The number of heinous cases reported during the year was 603 (against 551 in 1927-28) and the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police personally directed the investigation in all important cases on the spot.

Finger Print Bureau.

**71.** The Bureau commenced its work with 60,650 slips on 1st July 1928. The slips of 1,780 convicts and 158 persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Regulation were received for record during the year, making a total of 52,588 slips at the close of the year. Of these, the slips of 2,653 convicts reported dead were removed, leaving a balance of 49,935 slips at the close of the year. Out of 4,060 slips received for tracing antecedents, the identity of 944 persons was traced by the Bureau as also the identity of 50 persons who had gone out of view or who were wanted by the Police. The Finger Print Expert gave evidence in 108 cases and his written opinion was furnished in 127 cases, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 86 and 93. The services of the executive staff of the Bureau were in addition to their normal work placed at the disposal of the City Police for a period of two months in connection with the Bangalore Disturbances.

Criminal gangs.

**72.** There were 551 permanent criminal gangs consisting of 10,966 persons, and 169 wandering gangs comprising 3,542 persons passed through the State during the year. Two hundred and nine persons were prosecuted under the Criminal Tribes Regulation against 177 in the previous year.

Inspection.

**73.** The Inspector-General of Police toured in all the Districts and inspected the offices of the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, 43 taluk police offices, 69 head stations, 27 sub stations and 23 outposts. The annnal meeting of the Madras and Mysore Police officers was held as usual by the Inspector-General of Police and important subjects relating to gangs, border criminals and crime were discussed.

Finance.

**74.** The cost of the Police Administration, as per preliminary figures, was Rs. 16,91,670 against Rs. 16,29,074 in the preceding year.

General.

**75.** The principal measures sanctioned during the year were :—

(1) The two Amildars of Bangalore City and Taluk were divested of Police powers.
(2) An additional Superintendent was sanctioned for Bangalore City and Taluk.
(3) Appointment of 50 more constables to the Special Reserve Force.
(4) Grant of an allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem to the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City and Taluk.
(5) Training of Police Inspectors for three months at a time in Finger Print Bureau.

The following were the important schemes under the consideration of Government :—

(1) Institution of only three classes of Police constables on Rs. 13, 14 and 15 instead of four classes.
(2) Formation of a Political C. I. D.
(3) Reorganisation of the clerical staff of the Police Department and the Provincial Special Reserve Police Force.

## (iv) Extradition.

**76.** The number of persons surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 during the year was 31, consisting of 16 British subjects, 13 subjects of His Highness the Maharaja and two subjects of the Pudukotah State. Including the 13 persons under trial at the close of the preceding year there were in all 44 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, four were discharged, three acquitted and 26 convicted. The cases against the remaining 11 persons were pending at the close of the year.

**77.** The number of persons surrendered to British India during the year for trial was 82, consisting of 19 British subjects and 63 subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. Out of these persons, 23 were accused of offences falling under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 59 of offences under special or local laws The cases against 25 persons were withdrawn, the offences alleged against three others were compounded and six persons were convicted. The result of the trial of the remaining 48 persons was not known.

## (v) Criminal Justice.

**78.** Excluding the courts of *ex-officio* Magistrates, the number of Criminal Courts that exercised original jurisdiction on the last day of the year was 94 (against 109 in the previous year), consisting of the Courts of 3 Sessions Judges, 4 Assistant Sessions Judges, 9 District Magistrates, 20 First Class Magistrates, 11 Second Class Magistrates and 47 Benches of Honorary Magistrates. The reduction in the number of courts was chiefly due to the abolition of 18 Bench Courts partly as a result of the extension of the scheme of itineration of Special Magistrates and partly on the recommendations of the District Magistrates concerned. During the year under report, a separate Magistrate with the rank of Additional District Magistrate was appointed temporarily for investigating cases connected with the Bangalore Disturbances. An Additional Magistrate with first class powers was also appointed temporarily in the Bangalore District. An Additional District Magistrate was temporarily appointed in the Mysore District for the trial of the Sandalwood Oil Defalcation Case. There was roughly one Criminal Court for every 313 square miles of territory and 62,336 inhabitants, the corresponding figures for the year 1927-28 being 270 square miles and 53,760 inhabitants. Number of Courts.

**79.** The number of offences reported during the year was 19,619 as against 18,593 in the previous year; there was also an increase in the number of cases returned as true, *viz.*, 18,902 against 18,119 in the previous year. Including 7,945 persons pending trial at the close of the year 1927-28, the total number of persons brought to trial was 39,162 against 37,575 in the previous year. Of these, 7,945 (26·7 per cent) were convicted against 8,395 persons or 28·00 per cent in the preceding year and 20,736 or 69·00 per cent were acquitted or discharged as against 20,283 or 69·00 per cent in the year 1927-28. Original Work.

**80.** The results of trials before Magistrates of offences against person and property and under local and special laws, excepting Sessions cases, as compared with the year 1927-28 were as follows :—

| Serial number | Items | Number of persons | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For trial | | Convicted | | Acquitted or discharged | | Awaiting trial including those committed for trial, dead or escaped | |
| | | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 |
| 1 | By Magistrates ... ... | 37,290 | 38,937 | 8,264 | 7,851 | 20,186 | 20,621 | 8,279 | 9,625 |
| 2 | (a) Stipendiary Magistrates ... | ... | 26,695 | 4,095 | 4,217 | 13,630 | 14,787 | 5,753 | 7,342 |
| | | | | 21 pc | 21·4 pc | 75 pc | 75·2 pc | | |
| 3 | (b) Bench Magistrates ... | ... | 12,242 | 4,169 | 3,634 | 6,556 | 5,834 | 2,526 | 2,283 |
| | | | | 36 pc | 36·03 pc | 58 pc | 57·9 pc | | |
| | For offences under the Indian Penal Code— | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | (a) Affecting human body ... | 12,235 | 12,510 | 673 | 585 | 9,252 | 9,016 | 2,292 | 2,823 |
| | | | 6·7 pc | 6·7 pc | 6·1 pc | 92·8 pc | 92·8 pc | | |
| 5 | (b) Affecting property ... | 9,213 | 10,157 | 2,064 | 1,817 | 4,699 | 4,954 | 2,419 | 3,095 |
| | | | | 30·0 pc | 25·5 pc | 68·0 pc | 69·7 pc | | |
| 6 | For offences under Special and Local Laws. | 8,438 | 8,461 | 4,954 | 4,932 | 1,723 | 1,993 | 1,969 | 1,152 |
| | | | | 69·0 pc | 68 pc | 23·0 pc | 27·1 pc | | |

* Includes 187 persons committed for trial and 163 died, escaped or transferred.

**81.** Of the persons convicted, the convictions of 947 persons (22·4 per cent) in the Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts, 1,198 (32·9 per cent) in the Bench Courts and 5 in the courts of the District Magistrates were on summary trial. The percentage of convictions on the whole was 27 against 36 in the previous year. There was an increase by 1,379 in the number of persons awaiting trial before Magistrates at the close of the year as compared with 1927-28, being 9,275 as against 7,896 in the previous year. The average duration of cases in the courts of Stipendiary Magistrates was 56·11 days as compared with 50·30 in the year 1927-28, while in the Bench Courts it was 44·72 days against 38·50 in the preceding year. The average duration of cases in all the Criminal Courts in the State taken together, was 51·01 days against 44·60 in 1927-28. The total number of persons accused of heinous offences and the number of cases in which they were involved were 1,642 and 2,179 as against 2,361 and 1,939 respectively in the preceding year. Compared with the previous year's figures, there has been a fall in offences under theft (1,244 against 1,336), grievous hurt (159 against 479) and robbery (10 against 24); and an increase under rape (5 against 1), cattle theft (115 against 82), dacoity (17 against 1), receiving stolen property (22 against 16), giving false evidence (41 against 28) and murder (19 against 15).

Sessions Courts.

**82.** There were 14 cases involving 49 persons pending from the previous year in all the Courts of Sessions and 85 cases affecting 176 persons were received during the year, making a total of 99 cases and 225 persons, inclusive of 3 cases of 3 persons which were split up and tried separately as 6 cases involving 6 persons. Of these, 91 cases relating to 212 persons were disposed of, as against 109 cases concerning 236 persons (revised) in 1927-28, leaving 8 cases involving 13 persons pending at the close of the year. The cases of 94 persons ended in conviction, and of 115 in acquittal. The average duration of Sessions cases was 47·37 days for the year under report as against 36·4 for 1927-28.

**83.** The number of cases tried by jury was 15 against 21 in the preceding year and the judges agreed with the verdict of the jury in 11 cases and partly in one case. In the remaining three cases the judges wholly disapproved of the verdict. These cases were referred to the Chief Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The judges agreed with the assessors in 54 out of 71 cases tried with their aid and differed from one or more assessors in the remaining cases.

Appeals to Courts other than the Chief Court.

**84.** The appellate courts other than the Chief Court had to deal with the appeals of 1,197 persons as against 1,185 persons in 1927-28. The appeals of 623 persons were before Magistrates and of 574 before Sessions Judges. The Magistrates disposed of the appeals of 540 persons and the Sessions Judges of 456 persons. There was a rise in the average duration of appeals in the Courts of Sessions Judges from 33·30 days in 1927-28 to 54·11 days during the year under report. In respect of the Courts of Magistrates, the average duration rose slightly from 31 days in 1927-28 to 33·48 days during the year under report.

Appeals to the Chief Court.

**85.** The number of appeals filed before the Chief Court was 61 (against 93 in the previous year). The decrease was due to the withdrawal of jurisdiction of appeals from the decisions of the First Class Magistrates, Bangalore Division, ordered in the previous year. Fifty-two appeals were preferred by accused persons against their convictions, and 9 by Government from orders of acquittal; including 19 appeals pending from 1927-28, there were for disposal 80 appeals as against 111 in the preceding year. The number disposed of was 59, including 5 Government appeals. Of the Government appeals disposed of, in two involving 3 persons the decisions of the lower courts were upheld, in 2 concerning 2 persons they were reversed and in one affecting 3 persons fresh trial was ordered. Out of appeals preferred by persons convicted, 54 were disposed of; in 20 appeals involving 25 persons the convictions were upheld, in 10 relating to 16 persons the sentences were reduced or altered, in 23 affecting 42 persons they were reversed and one appeal relating to one person was rejected. On the whole, in 36 appeals (61 per cent) the decisions of the lower courts were interfered with and 21 appeals relating to 30 persons were left pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of rose from 77·27 days in 1927-28 to 142·35 days during the year under report, the rise being chiefly due to the fact that appeals only from the decisions of the Sessions Judges or Government appeals against orders of acquittals are now received by the Chief Court, which are generally heavy.

**86.** Under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 5 cases involving 7 persons were submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation of the sentences of death passed upon the accused persons. Of these, 3 cases involving 5 persons ended in acquittal, in one case relating to one person, the sentence of death was confirmed and one case involving one person was left pending at the close of the year. One person in whose case the sentence of death was confirmed by the Chief Court submitted a memorial to His Highness the Maharaja for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy and the sentence of death was commuted into one of transportation for life. In the matter of references under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 3 cases involving 7 persons in which the Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdict of the jury were referred to the Chief Court and in all these cases the accused were acquitted and no case was pending at the close of the year. Including 19 cases involving 25 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal by the Chief Court, 56 cases of revision affecting 110 persons against 69 cases relating to 108 persons in 1927-28. Out of these, 41 cases were referred to the Chief Court by District Magistrates, 3 cases by the Sessions Judges and in the remaining 12 cases, records were called for by the Chief Court. Forty four cases involving 83 persons were disposed of, leaving 12 cases relating to 27 persons pending at the end of the year. Including 130 petitions for revision pending from the previous year, there were for disposal during the year at the instance of parties, 457 petitions relating to 807 persons as against 405 revision petitions affecting 802 persons in 1927-28. Of these, 288 petitions involving 510 persons were disposed of during the year. In addition to these, the Chief Court had to deal with 107 ordinary petitions of which 97 were disposed of during the year under report. In exercise of the powers of revision, the Sessions Judges and Magistrates had to deal with cases of 649 persons and of these, the cases of 149 persons were pending at the close of the year. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings before Courts was 2,521 concerning 3,894 persons as against 2,940 proceedings affecting 4,133 persons in the preceding year. Cases concerning 2,613 persons were disposed of besides applications for transfer. Miscellaneous proceedings concerning 910 persons were left pending at the close of the year.

Reference, Revision and Miscellaneous Proceedings.

**87.** In the Sessions Courts, 6 persons were sentenced to death and 11 to transportation for life respectively as against 8 and 18 in 1927-28. The number of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment (of 15 days and under) was 538 against 660 (revised figure) in the previous year. The number of persons dealt with under section 562 of Code of the Criminal Procedure was 238 against 159 in 1927-28 and the number imprisoned for default of furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour was 2 against 3 in the previous year.

Punishments.

The number of persons fined was 6,330 against 6,142 in 1927-28. Out of the amount of Rs. 56,422 imposed as fine during the year, a sum of Rs. 43,356 was realised. The amount of compensation paid to complainants was Rs. 1,563 against Rs. 2,516 in the previous year. Of the juvenile offenders dealt with in the several districts 3 were whipped, 3 were admonished and released, 7 were fined, 7 imprisoned and 19 were dealt with under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The largest number of juvenile offenders dealt with was in the Kolar District (11), as in the previous year.

**88.** Of the 44,257 witnesses examined in the Courts of Magistrates, no one was detained for over 3 days in any of the Courts. The amount of travelling allowances and batta paid to witnesses was Rs. 1,726 against Rs. 2,257 in the previous year. The number of witnesses examined in Sessions cases, was 1,252 as against 1,094 in 1927-28. The amount of travelling allowances and batta paid to them was Rs. 3,359 against Rs. 3,063 in the preceding year.

Witnesses.

**89.** Twelve European British subjects involved in 11 cases were prosecuted before the Justices of the Peace in Mysore. One case affecting one person out of these was pending at the end of the year.

European British Subjects.

**90.** The Chief Judge inspected 4 Criminal Courts and the other Judges of the Chief Court, including the temporary additional Judge inspected 20 other Criminal Courts. The District Magistrates except those of Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur, inspected all the courts in their Districts.

Inspections.

**91.** The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 68,621 and Rs. 2,10,453 against Rs. 78,393 and Rs. 2,11,827 respectively in 1927-28.

Finance.

General.

**92.** The scheme of itinerant special Magistrates, coupled with the abolition of Bench Courts in selected localities, was further extended during the year. Assistant Commissioners and *Ex-officio* Magistrates in charge of Revenue Sub-Divisions were empowered to try such cases as are referred to them by District Magistrates. The proposal of giving civil appellate work to some of the Subordinate Judge-Magistrates has been recently sanctioned by Government and the Subordinate Judge-Magistrate at Kolar has been recently so empowered. Instructions were issued by the Chief Court to the Subordinate Courts requiring the holding of Courts on Saturdays also for the hearing of cases.

## (vi) Civil Justice.

Number and jurisdiction of courts.

**93.** The appointment of the temporary fourth Judge in the Chief Court was terminated from the close of the year under report. The temporary Munsiff's Court, which was working at Shimoga from 14th October 1927 to 30th June 1928 and at Sagar from 1st July 1928 was discontinued, with effect from 14th October 1928. The term of the additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Mysore was extended up to the end of June 1930. The additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Shimoga worked throughout the year and has been abolished very recently. The number of courts in existence on the last day of the year under report was 33 (against 34 in the preceding year) consisting of three District Judges' Courts, five Subordinate Judges' Courts, one Small Cause Court and 24 Munsiffs' Courts.

Original work.

**94.** The number of suits instituted during the year was 38,945 against 43,646 in the previous year, which works out to one suit for every 154 persons of the population against one suit for every 147 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 35,643 were suits for money or for movable property, 3,302 were title and other suits. The aggregate value of suits ordinary and small causes was Rs. 81,73,814 against Rs. 97,36,554 in the previous year, the average value of a suit being Rs 210 against Rs. 226 in 1927-28. The number or suits pending from the previous year was 18,895 and the number refiled during the year under report was 1,239. Excluding 126 suits transferred from court to court, the number of suits for disposal was 58,957 against 58,154 in the preceding year, of which, 29,678 were ordinary suits and 29,279 were small causes. The number of suits (ordinary and small causes) disposed of was 39,791 valued at Rs. 79,25,191 against 39,259 suits valued at Rs. 75,80,969 in the previous year. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 16,967 against 16,389 in 1927-28. Of these, 245 or 1·4 per cent were disposed of without trial, 11,409 or 67·2 per cent without contest, and 5,558 or 32·7 per cent after contest. The number of small cause suits disposed of was 22,824 against 22,870 in the previous year. Of these, 360 or 1·5 per cent were disposed of without trial, 19,206 or 84·1 per cent without contest, 3,618 or 15·80 per cent after contest. In the case of ordinary suits the percentage of disposals showed a slight improvement over those of the previous year. In regard to small causes the percentage of contested disposals decreased by 1·1 while that of uncontested disposals showed an equal rise. There was a satisfactory fall in the average duration of all the suits disposed of during the year, the duration being 143·46 days against 162·29 in 1927-28. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was 541·82 days against 515·5 in 1927-28 and that of contested small causes 195·32 days against 228·1 in the preceding year. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 19,166 (against 18,895 in the previous year), consisting of 12,711 ordinary suits and 6,455 small causes.

Miscellaneous cases.

**95.** Including 4,772 cases pending from the previous year, there were 13,620 cases for disposal against 13,512 in 1927-28. Of these, 1,217 (8·9 per cent) were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 3,046 (22·3 per cent) for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 191 (1·4 per cent) for review of judgment or for new trial, 428 (3·1 per cent) for permission to sue in *forma pauperis*, while the remaining 8,738 related to other matters. The number of miscellaneous cases disposed of was 8.682 against 8,740 in the previous year, leaving 4,938 cases pending at the close of the year.

Village courts.

**96.** Seven courts were newly opened and four abolished during the year under report and there were 189 village Munsiffs' Courts in existence at the end of

the year as against 186 at the end of the previous year. The number of courts that actually worked was only 105 against 117 in 1927-28.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

(a) Subordinate Judges'& District Judges' Courts.

**97.** The number of regular appeals filed or received by transfer in the courts of the District Judges was 942 of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,06,521 against 650 appeals of the value of Rs. 2,18,866 in the preceding year. With 630 appeals pending from 1927-28 and excluding 453 transferred from court to court, the number of appeals for disposal in the District Judges' courts was 1,119 against 866 in the preceding year. The number of appeals disposed of was 330 against 256 in the previous year, leaving 789 appeals pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals received by transfer in the courts of the Subordinate Judges was 462 against 569 in 1927-28. Including 441 appeals pending from the previous year, there were 903 appeals for disposal. Of this number, 518 were disposed of, leaving 385 appeals pending at the end of the year. Compared with the previous year, the disposals during the year showed improvement in the Courts of the District Judges and the Subordinate Judges. There were slight decreases in the average duration of regular appeals both in the District Judges' Courts and in the Subordinate Judges' Courts being respectively 336·63 and 621·60 days as against 337·98 and 643·76 in 1927-28. There were for disposal during the year, 396 miscellaneous appeals arising out of execution and miscellaneous proceedings and the disposals numbered 177, leaving 219 appeals pending at the close of the year.

(b) Chief Court.

**98.** There were 261 sittings of the Chief Court during the year (including seven Full Bench sittings) against 288 in the preceding year. Appeals filed during the year consisted of 72 first appeals, 201 second appeals and 33 miscellaneous appeals against 178, 173 and 56 respectively in 1927-28. Including 663 first appeals, 154 second appeals and 17 miscellaneous appeals pending at the beginning of the year and those refiled during the year there were for disposal 737 first appeals, 357 second appeals and 50 miscellaneous appeals, as against 1,035, 357 and 101 respectively in 1927-28. The disposals during the year consisted of 338 first appeals valued at Rs. 2,41,020, 190 second appeals valued at Rs. 73,633 and 22 miscellaneous appeals as against 372 first appeals valued at Rs. 8,15,369, 203 second appeals valued at Rs. 66,554 and 84 miscellaneous appeals disposed of in 1927-28. The number of appeals left pending at the close of the year was 399 first appeals, 167 second appeals and 28 miscellaneous appeals. In addition to these, the Chief Court had to deal with 104 civil petitions and 649 civil revision petitions as well as 12 civil cases referred under the Mysore Income-Tax Regulation and other Regulations. Of these, 400 petitions and seven referred cases were disposed of, leaving 353 petitions and five referred cases pending at the end of the year. The general average duration of first appeals disposed of was 871·23 days and of second appeals 305·96 days as against 850·06 and 381·00 days respectively in the previous year, the rise in average duration in the case of the former being chiefly due to the disposal of appeals of longer duration.

Insolvency.

**99.** Including 407 applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 1,129 applications (against 951 in 1927-28) for declaration of insolvency. Of these, 290 were granted and 37 rejected; 226 were withdrawn or transferred and 576 were left pending at the close of the year. The gross realisations from the assets of insolvents were Rs. 37,194-12-0 against Rs. 22,064-12-5 in the previous year and the amount paid to creditors was Rs. 27,872-6-2 against Rs. 25,952-0-8 in the previous year.

Execution applications.

**100.** Including 29,851 applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 75,087 applications for execution of decrees as against 80,527 in the preceding year. Of these, 45,574 were disposed of, leaving 29,513 pending at the end of the year. The percentage of applications that proved wholly infructuous was 58·5 against 52·2 in 1927-28. Immovable property was sold in 2,999 cases and movables in 178 cases. Out of 1,824 persons arrested, 290 were actually imprisoned. The amount realised in execution proceedings was Rs. 27,77,728-10-6 against Rs. 26,15,145-3-6 in 1927-28.

Processes.

**101.** The number of processes issued during the year including warrants was 301,934 against 247,106 in the previous year. There was a corresponding increase in the receipts also which rose from Rs. 1,78,781-12-0 in 1927-28 to Rs. 1,98,624-15-0 in the year under report. The charges were Rs. 1,22,414-12-6 against Rs. 1,15,791-7-0 in the previous year, showing a net saving of Rs. 66,210-2-6 against Rs. 62,990-5-0

in 1927-28. The percentages of personal service of processes and of execution of warrants continued to show improvement during the year. The average percentage of personal service of processes other than warrants was 72·3 against 71·3 in the preceding year, while that of the execution of warrants was 83·2 against 81·8 in 1927-28.

Inspections.

**102.** All the civil courts of the State excepting the Munsiff's Court at Hole-Narsipur, were inspected by the Judges of the Chief Court during the year. The Chief Judge inspected the courts of the District Judge, Subordinate Judge, Additional Subordinate Judge and the Munsiff at Shimoga and the courts of the Munsiffs at Sagar, Chitaldrug, Davangere and Hunsur. All the subordinate civil courts except three were inspected by the District Judges of the respective divisions.

Finance.

**103.** The receipts of the Judicial Department (Civil) including the Chief Court were Rs. 11,98,646 against Rs. 12,22,796 in the previous year. The charges were Rs. 7,71,759 against Rs. 7,25,803 in 1927-28. There was thus a net saving of Rs. 4,26,887 in the working of the Department as against Rs. 4,96,993 in 1927-28.

General.

**104.** The work of law reporting was regularly done. The Chief Court library and the libraries of the subordinate courts were maintained in good condition. The number of advocates on the roll at the close of the year was 396, including 29 newly enrolled and excluding 3 dead. Of these, 45 were of the Madras Presidency. The rules regulating the enrolment of persons as legal practitioners were revised so as to do away with the class of second grade pleaders. The number of pleaders on the last day of the year was 436 including 22 fresh enrolments. The combination of Civil Judicial and Magisterial functions in Munsiffs continued to be under trial and the Munsiff of Narasimharajpura was recently invested with the powers of a Second class Magistrate. All the courts of Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges in the State were invested with the functions of a District Court under the Guardians and Wards Regulation, 1911 subject to the respective local and pecuniary limits of their jurisdiction. To cope with the increasing work on the appellate side, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bangalore was appointed an Additional Subordinate Judge to the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bangalore, and the Special First Class Magistrate at Kolar was also similarly appointed Additional Subordinate Judge to the Subordinate Judge's Court, Bangalore, his court being held at Kolar.

## (vii) Prisons.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1928.)

Accommodation.

**105.** The number of jails and lock-ups in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz*, two jails and 79 lock-ups. Accommodation was available in the two jails for 1,226 prisoners of all classes, the Bangalore Central Jail accommodating 844 and the Mysore Jail 382. The maximum population on any one day was 704 in the Bangalore Central Jail and 226 in the Mysore Jail. The daily average number in both the jails was 806 against 776 in the previous year.

Prisoners of all classes.

**106.** On the 1st January 1928 there were 922 prisoners of all classes in the jails and lock-ups in the State. Six thousand nine hundred and twenty-six were admitted during the year and 6,839 were discharged from all causes leaving 1,009 prisoners at the close of the year. The daily average population in the jails and lock-ups was 951 against 900 in the previous year.

Convicts

**107.** There were 700 convicts in the jails and lock-ups at the beginning of the year. Two thousand five hundred and forty-three were imprisoned during the year, 915 were received by transfer bringing the total to 4,158. Of these, 965 were transferred to other jails, 2,425 were released, two escaped, nine were surrendered to British Authorities, one was executed and four died leaving 752 convicts at the close of the year. The daily average number of convicts in the jails and lock-ups was 756 against 723 in the previous year. Of the admissions, 2,352 were males and 191 females comprising 1,923 Hindus (including Sikhs), 448 Mahomedans, 138 Christians and 34 of other classes. Of the admissions 2,117 were illiterate and the rest literate. Three hundred and ninety or 15·32 per cent of the admissions had previous convictions. Eighty youthful offenders under 15 years of age were

admitted during the year against 74 in the previous year. Of the total admissions 2,324 had been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year, 713 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 26 for transportation for life and six to capital punishment. The offences of theft under chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code outnumbered all other causes, followed by offences under special and local laws.

Under-trials.

**108.** At the beginning of the year there were 192 under-trial prisoners in the jails and lock-ups. Three thousand one hundred and twenty-six were received during the year bringing the total to 3,318. Of these, 1,863 were released from all causes, 1,163 were convicted, 62 were transferred and three escaped leaving 227 at the close of the year. The average daily number of under-trial prisoners was 177 and the average under-trial period of the accused was 19 days as in the previous year.

Civil Prisoners.

**109.** There were 30 civil prisoners in the jails and lock-ups at the beginning of the year. Three hundred and forty-two were admitted during the year bringing the total to 372. Of these, 342 were discharged for various causes, leaving 30 at the close of the year. The daily average number during the year was 18 against 15 in the preceding year.

Health and Condition of Prisoners.

**110.** The health of the prisoners in the jails and lock-ups in the State was good throughout the year. In all 301 prisoners were admitted into hospitals during the year as against 386 in the previous year. The total number of deaths was three against 10 in the preceding year. Out of 1,808 convicts released from the two jails, 364 had gained weight, 193 had lost weight and the remaining 1,251 had neither gained nor lost weight.

Conduct and Remissions.

**111.** The number of convicts released under remission rules during the year was 806 against 398 in the previous year. The maximum remission gained was 680 days by a convict of the Bangalore Central Jail and the maximum amount of gratuity earned by a convict of the same jail was Rs. 20-10-0. The average gratuity per head earned by convicts released was Re. 0-3-0 against Re. 0-14-2 in the year 1927. The number of prison offences recorded during the year in the two jails was 956 against 1,004 in the preceding year. There were six convicts remaining uncaptured at the beginning of the year. Two escaped during the year, one from outside the Bangalore Central Jail and one from inside the Hassan lock-up; one was recaptured. The total number of convicts remaining uncaptured at the end of the year was seven.

Employment and Jail Manufactures.

**112.** Of the daily average number of 717 convicts in the jails 635 or 89 per cent were available for work. Of these, 116 or 16·66 per cent were employed as prison officers, 102 or 16·06 per cent as prison servants and 191 or 30·02 per cent on manufactures. The main industries carried on in the jails were smithy, carpentry, kumbli-making, cloth weaving, carpet making, tailoring and manufacture of woollen carpets and cotton dhurries. The profits from the jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 23,279 against Rs. 4,178 in the previous year. The average cash earnings per head of working convicts was Rs. 36-10-6 during the year against Rs. 29-15-2 in the year 1927.

Finance.

**113.** The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in jails and lock-ups in the State excluding the cost of buildings, additions, alterations and repairs was Rs. 1,49,659 against Rs. 1,49,389 in the preceding year. The gross average cost for maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 157-6-4 against Rs. 167-14-8 in the previous year.

General.

**114.** On every Sunday in the week, religious teachers of different denominations paid by Government, visited the jails and imparted religious and moral instructions to the prisoners of their respective creeds. Lectures were delivered and Harikathas were performed occassionally on Sunday afternoons for the benefit of the prisoners by public spirited and philanthropic gentlemen. There were 50 pupils in the Kannada School attached to the Bangalore Central Jail and 30 in the Urdu School attached thereto at the close of the year. The two jails, six district lock-ups, the special lock-up at Champion Reefs and 47 taluk lock-ups, making a total of 56, were inspected by the Inspector-General of Prisons during the year out of 81 institutions. The District Magistrates inspected 60 lock-ups. The Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division, visited the Central Jail once during the year. The number of non-official visitors of the Bangalore Central Jail was raised from five to six during the year, two of whom visited the jail once each and another thrice.

The non-official visitors of the Mysore Jail visited the jail once during the year. The question of establishing a Reformatory School in the State for juvenile prisoners is under the active consideration of the Government. As a result of the recommendations of the Advisory Board of the Bangalore Central Jail, four long term convicts were released during the year. The Advisory Board of the Mysore Jail met once and recommended four prisoners for release on probation.

## (viii) Registration of Assurances.

**115.** The number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices (including the Yelandur sub-registry office) was 60 and 19 respectively at the commencement of the year. Two special sub-registry offices were abolished and one was newly opened during the year. The number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices (including the special office at Yelandur) was 59 and 21 respectively at the end of the year.

**116.** The total number of documents registered during the year was 173,475 as against 165,614 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 7,861 or nearly 5 per cent. Of the total number of documents registered, 169,172 related to immovable property, 141,070 thereof being compulsorily and 28,102 optionally registrable. Out of the remaining, 3,254 related to movable properties, 1,048 were wills and one was an authority to adopt. The increase in the number of registrations was general in all the districts and in all classes of documents. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year in books i and iv amounted to Rs. 531,97,170 against Rs. 506,78,612 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 25,18,558 or nearly 5 per cent. The total value of the properties as mentioned in the wills and authorities to adopt registered in book iii was Rs. 7,86,584 against Rs. 6,02,580 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,84,004 or about 30 per cent. The amount of fees lost to the Government in respect of 4,998 documents relating to co-operative societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of fees was Rs. 19,639 against Rs. 15,888 in the previous year.

**117.** The income for the year including the revenue of the Yelandur sub-registry office was Rs. 3,86,866 against Rs. 3,72,412 in the previous year. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,73,388 against Rs. 1,58,839 during the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the enhanced pay of the Sub-Registrars and their establishments and also of the establishment of the Inspector-General of Registration. Exclusive of the income and expenditure of the subregistry office, Yelandur Jahagir, the net income in favour of the department was Rs. 2,11,938 or a little more than 54 per cent of the total income as against 57 per cent in the preceding year. There were 7,165 applications for transfer of revenue registry during the year as against 7,929 in the preceding year. The case of prosecution for forgery of a document registered in the Sub-Registrar's office, Dodballapur, launched in 1927-28 was pending disposal at the end of the year. One case of prosecution was instituted during the year for false personation and for making false statement before the Sub-Registrar of Channapatna. This case was also pending. The Inspector-General of Registration inspected all the District Registry Offices and 40 Sub-Registry Offices and also paid surprise visits to five sub-registry offices during the year. Surprise visits were paid to 28 sub-registry offices by the District Registrars and *ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration.

**118.** The important changes and measures sanctioned during the year were :—

(1) Sections 6, 11, and 12, of the Registration Regulation were amended by Regulation XV of 1928 in order to delegate to the Inspector-General of Registration certain powers of appointment, transfers, etc., of Sub-Registrars.

(2) An additional section 23 (A) was introduced in the Registration Regulation by Regulation XV of 1928 so as to make provision for curing the defects of irregular presentation of documents which invalidates registration.

(3) Rules 1, 3 (e) and 3 (f) of the Rules issued under the Registration Regulation were altered so as to form, whenever necessary, registration sub-districts, not coterminous with the revenue jurisdiction and to appoint Head Clerks to be in charge of Sub-Registry Offices during the absence of Sub-Registrars for short periods in places where there are no Taluk Sheristedars or Deputy Amildars.

(4) The District Excise Officers were also appointed as *ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration.

## (ix) Municipal Administration.

Number of Municipalities.

**119.** The Malebennur Municipality in the Chitaldrug District was disestablished during the year and the constitution of the non-regulation Municipality of Sringeri in the Kadur District into a Municipality under the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, could not be given effect to before the close of the year. There were at the end of the year, 66 Minor and 37 Town Municipalities, besides the non-regulation Municipality of Sringeri and the two City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Constitution.

**120.** The Bangalore City Municipal Council was composed of 30 Municipal Councillors of whom 20 were elected and 10 nominated. The non-official President of the Municipal Council having resigned his appointment early in the year, Government had to appoint as a temporary measure a Government Officer as President of the Municipal Council, who became an additional Municipal Councillor. This Municipal Council held 43 meetings of which 12 were ordinary, 17 adjourned and 14 special, the average attendance being 0·7 officials and 17 non-officials. The Mysore City Municipal Council consisted of an official President nominated by Government and 29 Councillors, of whom 20 were elected and 9 nominated. The disqualification of women to be Councillors having been removed by amending the Municipal Regulation, a lady was for the first time nominated as a Councillor of this Municipal Council. The Council held 14 meetings during the year. Of these, 12 were ordinary and 2 special and the average attendance at the meetings was 2 officials and 18 non-officials. Municipal Councils were for the first time constituted for the Yelandur and Belakavadi Municipalities in the Mysore District. Owing to the failure of the elections in the case of the Belakavadi Municipality, the elective seats were filled up by nomination under section 10 (2) of the Municipal Regulation. General elections were held for the reconstitution of Municipal Councils whose term was about to expire during the year. The Municipal Councils of Tumkur, Tiptur, Hassan and Chikmagalur had non-official Presidents. The total strength of members in all Municipalities excluding the two City Municipalities on the last day of the year was 1,554, of whom 738 were elected members, 335 were official members and the rest non-officials nominated by the Government. The number of meetings held by these Municipal Councils during the year was 1,612 of which 892 were ordinary, 387 special and the rest adjourned meetings. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·8 officials and 6·6 non-officials.

Finance.

**121.** The income and expenditure of the Municipal Councils during the year amounted to Rs. 34,13,342 and Rs. 34,10,120 against Rs. 33,95,248 and Rs. 34,34,204 respectively in the previous year. The income under service heads was Rs. 26,76,344 of which Rs. 17,00,778 was derived from Municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 5,12,162 from Municipal powers and properties apart from taxation and the rest from other sources. The expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 28,38,242 of which Rs. 3,55,006 was spent on administration, Rs. 6,91,508 on public works, Rs. 11,10,775 on public health and convenience, Rs. 1,86,025 on public safety and the rest on other miscellaneous items. Sanction was accorded to the levy of Octroi on petroleum in the Hassan Town and the rules framed by the Chintamani and Malur towns for the levy of tolls were sanctioned. Sanction was also given to the levy of water rate in Molkalmuru and of lighting tax in Jagalur Municipality. The Municipal Councils of Kolar and Chintamani were permitted to conduct their cash transactions with the branches of the Mysore Bank and in order to help the Yelandur Municipal Council to get on with the Municipal Administration, a loan of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned by Government.

Sanitation, Drainage, Lighting and Water-Supply.

**122.** An important feature of the municipal administration during the year was the constitution of Health Committees to look after the sanitation of Municipalities with the local Medical Officers as Chairmen.

The first stage of the drainage scheme of Davangere town was almost completed and powers under section 149 (2) of the Municipal Regulation were conferred on the Municipal Council of this town. About 110 acres of land were acquired by this Municipal Council at a cost of Rs. 32,216 for extending the town. Electric light was supplied to Channapatna and Closepet during the year. The project for improving the Water Supply of Hunsur was sanctioned and that of Chamarajnagar town made good progress. The

construction of an additional reservoir for improving the water supply of Hiriyur town was nearing completion. For improving the water supply of the Hassan town, the Devikere tank was repaired at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and a few bore holes were sunk. Bore holes were sunk for water supply at Dodballapur and Tiptur and the Sagar Municipal Council were permitted to purchase a Well-Boring set at a cost of Rs. 2,540.

Town Improvements.

**123.** A grant of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned by Government for improvement of towns during the year. The Executive Engineer, Town Planning and Sanitary Division, inspected the several Municipalities and schemes of Town Improvement approved by him, such as removal of congestion, formation of new roads and circles and construction of Town Halls, etc., were carried out.

Bangalore City Municipal Council.

**124.** In the Bangalore City, improvement works were carried out under the direction of the Municipal Council assisted by a City Improvement Committee constituted by the Municipal Council. The Committee consisted of 11 members and held 23 meetings during the year. The Government grant for the year for City Improvement Works was Rs. 30,000 as in the previous year. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 86,430 out of which Rs. 57,437 was on account of works, Rs. 17,253 for payment of compensation for properties acquired and Rs. 11,640 for establishments and contingencies.

Mysore City Improvements.

**125.** The Mysore City Improvement Works continued to be carried out by a Board of Trustees constituted under the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation. The Board consisted of nine trustees of whom four were *ex-officio*, two were elected by the Mysore City Municipal Council and the rest were appointed by Government. The Board met 13 times during the year, the average attendance being 6·4. Including the Government grant of Rs. one lakh and the opening balance of Rs. 36,094 the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 2,88,718 of which a sum of Rs. 28,979 was spent on acquisition of properties, Rs. 87,724 on drainage and sanitary works and Rs. 38,716 on establishments and the rest on miscellaneous items. Sixty-two properties were acquired and 61 notified for acquisition. No fresh loans for building houses were sanctioned by the Board and out of the loans already granted, a sum of Rs. 1,511 only was outstanding at the close of the year.

## (x) Administration of District and Village Panchayet Funds.

(A) District Boards. Constitution.

**126.** As in the previous year, there was for each district a District Board constituted under the Mysore District Boards Regulation. The Kolar Gold Fields area continued to remain under the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board constituted under the Mysore Mines Regulation.

Composition of District Boards.

**127.** The eight District Boards had on the last day of the year 270 members against the sanctioned strength of 273 members. Of these, 17 were *ex-officio*, 183 were elected and the remaining 70 were nominated by the Government. Thirty five meetings were held by all the District Boards. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·7 officials and 25·2 non-officials or 26·9 in all for an average strength of 34 members. The disqualification of persons of the female sex from standing for election at District Board elections was removed during the year by amending the District Boards Regulation.

The District Boards of Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan continued to have elected non-official Presidents, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts being *ex-officio* Presidents for the remaining District Boards.

Finances of the District Boards.

**128.** The income and expenditure of the District Boards amounted to Rs. 30,68,468 and Rs. 30,84,277 against Rs. 34,00,535 and Rs. 37,07,969 respectively in the previous year. The apparent decrease under both the income and expenditure is mainly due to the incorporation in the accounts of the previous year, of a sum of Rs. 87,186 on account of the transfer of the assets of the defunct Taluk Boards to the credit of the District Board, Mysore, of an adjustment of Rs. 3,61,351 under both receipts and expenditure in the Railway cess account of the Tumkur District and to the transfer to the Railway Department of the accumulated cess of Rs. 4,21,096 in the Shimoga District, for the extension of the Railways in the

District. Of the income realised during the year, Rs. 9,20,256 was from the allotment of local cess on land revenue and other items, Rs. 6,03,261 from Education cess, Rs. 3,75,599 from Railway Cess and income from Railways, Rs 3,90,096 from fees, fines and miscellaneous items, Rs. 1,60,585 from tolls and ferries, Rs. 88,509 from grants and contributions and the rest from other items. Out of the expenditure incurred during the year, Rs. 9,78,993 was for the maintenance of communications and execution of Public Works, Rs. 5,72,117 for Education, Rs. 4,83,760 for public health, safety and convenience, Rs. 1,35,865 for administration and collection and the rest on other miscellaneous items. The Mysore District Board realised a sum of Rs. 1,79,000 by the sale of 6¼ per cent Mysore Government Securities and invested Rs. 2,09,300 in the 5 per cent Government Savings Bank Fixed Deposit.

Tolls.

**129.** The income from tolls rose from Rs. 77,868 to Rs. 1,54,264 by the establishment of additional toll gates in accordance with the recommendations of a committee constituted for the purpose and approved by the Government at the close of the previous year. With a view to minimise inconvenience to agriculturists, the levy of toll on cattle and other animals was discontinued. A special committee was constituted to go into the question of reducing the number of toll gates, and on its recommendation, 16 District Fund toll gates were ordered to be closed.

Public Instruction.

**130.** The District Boards of Kolar and Hassan undertook to contribute a portion of the cost of maintenance of High Schools at Chintamani and Hole-Narsipur respectively during the year.

(B) Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

**131.** The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board consisted of 17 members, of whom seven were officials and ten non-officials. Of the latter, seven were nominated by the Mining Board and approved by the Sanitary Board and three were elected by the rate-payers. Five ordinary meetings and two special meetings were held and the average attendance at each meeting was 6·14 officials and 6·86 non-officials. The income and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,25,378 and Rs. 1,31,702 against Rs. 1,10,685 and Rs. 1,10,599 respectively in the previous year.

Village Panchayets.

**132.** The Village Panchayets in the area under the control of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board had no independent funds apart from the Sanitary Board Fund. The proposal of the Sanitary Board for the exclusion of their area from the operation of the Village Panchayet Regulation was under the consideration of Government and orders have since issued for the constitution of separate Panchayet Funds and for the Village Panchayets in the area contributing to the Sanitary Board one-half of the income from obligatory taxes and the control over sanitation in the Panchayet area was vested in the Sanitary Board. Eight thousand eight hundred and ninety five Village Panchayets and 205 hamlets were constituted up to the end of the year under report. Five hundred and seventy-nine Village Panchayets exercised the privilege of electing their own Chairmen and in 8,279 Panchayets Chairmen were appointed by the Deputy Commissioners. Action has been taken by 8,616 Village Panchayets to levy obligatory taxes under section 36 of the Village Panchayet Regulation, and by 250 Village Panchayets, to levy optional taxes under section 37 of the Regulation. The income and expenditure of the Panchayets during the year amounted to Rs. 11,08,815 and Rs. 4,02,693 against Rs. 9,40,973 and Rs. 2,80,516 respectively in the previous year. There was a balance of Rs. 20,73,809 at the credit of the Panchayets at the end of the year. The demand during the year including arrears amounted to Rs. 25,21,560 of which a sum of Rs. 10,27,853 was collected or remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,93,707 at the close of the year.

**133.** With a view to facilitating collection work, permission was given to employ Village Officials for collecting the dues of the Panchayets on the same percentage of remuneration as is paid to them for revenue collection. The system was brought into effect in several Panchayets and the arrears therein were considerably reduced.

The system of contributing weekly labour was in vogue in 3,655 Village Panchayets, the works turned out being, improvements of interior and approach roads, filling up of insanitary pits and trenches, removal of prickly pear

and other rank vegetation, formation of side drains, deepening of village wells, construction of school buildings and school masters' quarters, repairs of cattle pounds, chavadis and temples.

**134.** A sum of Rs. 67,696 was made available for rural work during the year. A sum of Rs. 73,079 was granted for sinking wells. Two hundred and sixty-four wells were sunk, of which 29 were for the use of the Adikarnatakas.

# CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND RAINFALL.

## (i) Season and Rainfall.

1. The rainfall for the calendar year 1928 was more than that of the previous year, except in the districts of Kadur and Kolar. The average for the year was, however, less than the normal average calculated up to the year 1920. All the districts had more than 20 inches of rain, the district of Chitaldrug having had nearly 24 inches. The rainfall during the official year 1928-29 was also more than that of the previous year, except in the Kolar and Kadur districts. The average rainfall for the official year 1928-29 was more than the normal average calculated up to the year 1920. The *mungar* rains were timely and well-distributed throughout the State except in the Kadur district where they were insufficient and in the Chitaldrug district where they set in late in the year. The *hingar* rains were unfavourable and erratic in the Kolar district, held off for a considerable time in the Mysore and Kadur districts and were neither timely nor sufficient in the Chitaldrug district.

2. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

| District | South-West Monsoon | | North-East Monsoon | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | April 1928 to September 1928 | Average | October 1928 to March 1929 | Average | April 1928 to March 1929 | Average |
| Bangalore ... | 16·0 | 21·9 | 12·7 | 9·1 | 28·7 | 31·0 |
| Kolar ... | 13·9 | 19·3 | 12·4 | 8·9 | 26·3 | 28·2 |
| Tumkur | 15·4 | 18·3 | 13·2 | 7·8 | 28·6 | 26·1 |
| Mysore ... | 12.0 | 18·5 | 13·4 | 9·6 | 25·4 | 28·1 |
| Hassan ... | 26·2 | 28·7 | 12·8 | 10·0 | 39·0 | 38·7 |
| Shimoga .. | 42·4 | 49·4 | 10·4 | 7·6 | 52·8 | 57·0 |
| Kadur ... | 49·8 | 63·2 | 11·4 | 10·3 | 61·2 | 73·5 |
| Chitaldrug ... | 12·5 | 15·4 | 10·8 | 6·6 | 23·3 | 22·0 |
| Average for the State | 21·8 | 27·4 | 12·1 | 8·7 | 33·9 | 36·1 |

3. The maximum rainfall recorded for the whole year (1st July 1928 to 30th June 1929) was 323·47 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga district and the lowest total recorded during the year was 9·78 at Nayakanhatti in the Chitaldrug district. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at the Byrapur estate in the Kadur district, where 13·20 inches of rain were recorded on the 1st of August 1928.

4. The following statement shows the average outturn (in annas) of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

OUTTURN OF SELECT CROPS IN TERMS OF ANNAS.

| Sl. No. | District | Paddy | | Ragi | | Horse-gram | | Cholum | | Sugar-cane | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 |
| 1 | Bangalore ... | 6·80 | 9·60 | 8·70 | 9·80 | 6·00 | 8·60 | 4·00 | 4·00 | 8·00 | 9·40 |
| 2 | Kolar ... | 8·00 | 8·00 | 8·00 | 8·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 10·64 | 8·00 |
| 3 | Tumkur ... | 8·40 | 9·10 | 6·40 | 8·40 | 4·40 | 8·30 | 5·40 | 7·40 | 9·50 | 8·40 |
| 4 | Mysore ... | 9·10 | 10·00 | 7·00 | 7·00 | 7·00 | 9·00 | 8·00 | 6·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 |
| 5 | Hassan ... | 9·00 | 9·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 5·10 | 9·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 11·00 | 10·00 |
| 6 | Shimoga ... | 11·00 | 11·30 | 9·22 | 9·22 | 7·28 | 6·11 | 8·75 | 4·80 | 10·22 | 9·77 |
| 7 | Kadur ... | 11·00 | 12·00 | 10·00 | 10·00 | 9·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 8·00 | 13·00 | 12·00 |
| 8 | Chitaldrug ... | 7·25 | 7·25 | 7·25 | 8·50 | 6·50 | 7·00 | 7·00 | 7·50 | 6·75 | 6·25 |
| | Average for the State ... | 8·82 | 9·57 | 8·07 | 8·74 | 6·41 | 8·38 | 6·89 | 6·61 | 9·64 | 9·10 |

**5.** It will be observed from the above statement that the the average yield under paddy varied from 7·25 annas in the Chitaldrug district to 12 annas in the Kadur district and that under ragi from 7 annas in the Mysore district to 10 annas in the Kadur district. The outturn under horse-gram was more than that of the preceding year in all the districts except Shimoga. The yield under sugarcane was generally less than that of the preceding year except in the Mysore and Bangalore districts where it was 9 and 9·40 annas respectively, as against 8 annas in 1927-28. The average yield under Cholum was slightly less than that of the year 1927-28. A sixteen anna crop is reported to have been realised in the following taluks with respect to the crops noted against them :—

Paddy—Chamarajnagar.
Sugar-cane—Chikballapur, Alur and Mudgere.
Horse-gram—Chamarajnagar.

## (ii) Agriculture.

Area cropped.

**6.** The total area cropped during the year under report was 6,530,420 acres as against 6,457,389 acres during the preceding year, showing an increase of 73,031 acres. The following statement exhibits the extent of lands under some of the principal crops as compared with the previous year :—

| Nature of crop | 1927-1928 | 1928-1929 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Acres | Acres |
| 1. Paddy ... ... ... | 704,347 | 704,778 | Plus 431 or ·06 per cent |
| 2. Ragi ... ... ... | 2,298,513 | 2,322,766 | ,, 24,253 or 1·04 ,, |
| 3. Horsegram ... ... ... | 691,645 | 705,481 | ,, 13,836 or 1·96 ,, |
| 4. Cholum ... ... ... | 699,133 | 677,968 | Minus 21,165 or 3·12 ,, |
| 5. Sugarcane ... ... ... | 33,880 | 31,037 | ,, 2,843 or 9·15 ,, |
| 6. Cotton ... ... ... | 81,130 | 75,833 | ,, 5,297 or 6·98 ,, |

**7.** The area under paddy for the whole State was almost the same as in the previous year, while the areas under ragi and horse-gram showed slight increases.

Botanical Section.

**8.** The work of the breeding of ragi, groundnut, cotton and sugarcane was continued during the year under report. In connection with ragi breeding work, two important developments took place, *viz.*, the organization in the plant breeding section of 15 seed farms in the *hain-ragi* area on which pure seed and high yielding strains supplied from the Hebbal Farm will be multiplied under departmental supervision and the establishment of a plant breeding station at Hunsur where work on *kar-ragi* and other crops of the *kar* area will be taken up. Breeding work in *kar ragi* was commenced during the year. The Nagenhalli farm was converted into a paddy breeding station. The selection of sanhatti cotton (S. 69) has become increasingly popular. Cotton of this selection made from several fields was ginned separately in the gins on the Babbur Farm and the seed obtained was sent out in sealed bags as certified seed. About 7,000 acres of land distributed over all the important cotton growing areas were sown with this seed and the results were in general favourable. Other crops upon which breeding work has been commenced or recommended are jola, castor and horsegram.

Chemical Section.

**9.** Very extensive experiments were carried out with respect to artificial fertilizers, the experiments being conducted in close consultation with the Agricultural Chemist. The introduction of combined fertilizers such as Ammophos, Diammophos and Leunaphos containing both nitrogen and phosphoric acid led to the necessity of experimenting with these new fertilizers. It was found that, on all crops which respond to the application of both nitrogenous and phosphoric manures, the use of these combined fertilizers is likely to prove of advantage.

**10.** The results of experiments on paddy, sugarcane and areca nut are sufficiently definite for demonstration work to be carried on a large scale, which has led to a greatly increased use of commercial fertilizers. It has been found that artificial fertlizers give the best results only when applied in addition to organic manures. A

set of definite instructions regarding the use of artificial fertilizers to suit Mysore crops and soils was prepared and issued to the Agricultural Inspectors.

Mycological Section.

**11.** As in previous years, the work of the Mycological Section consisted of (*a*) the actual investigation of diseases including their causes, the conditions under which they become prevalent and the means for their control and (*b*) the organization of practical control measures in the field. The most important item of work continued to be the investigation of *koleroga* of the arecanut. A very important advance in connection with the study of areca *koleroga* was made during the year. It has been found that the resting spores, which the fungus causing the disease is able to produce, can be produced at will either in pure cultures or on infected arecanuts in the field by adding to the *koleroga* fungi a separate strain of the same fungus which attacks the sandal trees in the neighbourhood. The removal of the host-plants other than areca palms from the immediate neighbourhood of areca gardens might thus lead to the permanent disappearance of this disease from these gardens, a possibility which will have to be tested in the field. Other work of importance related to improvements and cheapening of the spray mixture used, including the adhesive which helps to stick the mixture to the nuts during the heavy monsoon rains and improvements in the spray nozzle which will enable a more economical and effective application of the spray.

**12.** The purchase and distribution of sprayers and spray materials on a large scale was continued and over 5,000 acres of areca garden were sprayed during the year. One co-operative society to handle the purchase and distribution of sprayers and spray materials to areca garden owners was organised during the year.

**13.** Work on coffee diseases was confined mainly to the testing of different types of sprayers and spraying materials more especially for the control of blackrot and leaf disease. The demand from coffee planters, both Indian and European, has very greatly increased and at least about 3,000 acres of coffee were sprayed during the year. A special depot for the supply of sprayers and spraying materials to coffee planters was opened in Chikmagalur while sub-depots were opened in Saklespur and Tarikere to help the small coffee planters who are not in a position to order direct from the suppliers. To enable planters owning large estates to cope with spraying on the large areas with which they have to deal, a special motor sprayer was imported for trial during the year. Preliminary tests conducted towards the end of the year were distinctly promising and if the motor sprayer should prove satisfactory, a considerable demand for this type of sprayer is anticipated.

Entomological Section.

**14.** Campaigns against three serious pests, *viz.*, kamblihula, the jola grass-hopper and the rice grass-hopper were organised in the districts during the year. In all the three cases, really successful combative measures can be carried out only with the hearty co-operation of all the villagers in an affected area which has been found to be a difficult thing to achieve.

Other important pests upon which field work was carried out were the avare pod borer, mango-hopper, the sugarcane borer and the coffee borer. Important experiments are under progress in connection with insecticides. The investigation of the value of certain neutralized tar distillates as insecticides has been undertaken. Apiculture continued to make slow progress with the indication of an increased interest on the part of coffee planters. A great deal of preliminary investigation of the insects which attack sandal was done and experiments on the possible transmission of sandal spike by insect agency are under way.

Experimental Farms.

**15.** The work of the experimental farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Nagenhalli and Marthur was carried out on established lines. One of the most important features of the work at Hebbal was the testing on a field scale, strains of *hain*-ragi developed by the Botanical Section. Experiments on the use of commercial fertilizers for ragi indicated that they led to decidedly increased yield but it is yet uncertain whether this increase will pay for the cost of the manure and a fair interest on the investment on them. The experiments on the rotation of ragi with a leguminous crop such as groundnut or togari continued to show a marked increase as the result of the rotation. H.M. 320 sugarcane has established itself as definitely superior to H.M. 544; the former variety is therefore being widely distributed to meet the very large demand for seed of this variety. On the Babbur Farm, the highest crops of sugarcane yet grown were produced, and manurial experiments on cotton and jola

were started during the year. The cocoanut garden consisting of about 7 acres on which manurial experiments have been under way for the past three years made very promising growth. The work carried on the Marthur Farm consisted of a valuable series of manurial experiments on arecanut and preliminary selection work on pepper and the fresh planting of Robusta coffee. The sugarcane area of this farm also furnished a large number of setts for seed purposes. Altogether about 11 lakhs of setts, the largest amount for any one year so far, were distributed from the farms. The development of the Coffee Experimental Station showed marked progress during the year. The building work commenced in the previous year was to a large extent completed. An area of about 2 acres was planted with selections from various sections of the coffee area. A beginning was made in the grafting of Arabica coffee on the Robusta stock and about 300 successful grafts were made. The area of mature coffee at the station was enlarged by the purchase of an extra 65 acres adjoining the present area, to enable the carrying out of extensive series of manurial experiments and to adequately test measures for the control of coffee diseases on a field scale. While the results of experiments on this station can hardly be said to have become available, the station has already exerted a very considerable influence, as evidenced by the increased interest, more especially on the part of Indian planters in the manuring of their estates.

Agricultural Engineering.

**16.** Government sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Agricultural Engineer but the appointment could not be made during the year. The most important work during the year was the testing of ploughs and sugarcane mills sent in by manufacturers. The Agricultural Engineer also supervised a tractor ploughing demonstration on the Babbur Farm carried out for the eradication of *hariali* (Cynoden Doctylar) on black cotton soil. Advisory work for private land-owners to some extent was also undertaken.

Demonstration work.

**17.** The organization for demonstration and propaganda in connection with agricultural implements was considerably improved during the year. In order to provide for a more satisfactory supervision of this work, the Eastern Division consisting of Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts was divided into two circles comprising (*a*) Mysore and Bangalore Districts with headquarters at Mysore and (*b*) Tumkur and Kolar Districts with headquarters at Tumkur. An increase of the district staff by one Agricultural Inspector and two fieldmen for each district was also sanctioned during the year. Notwithstanding the rather unfavourable seasonal conditions in certain parts of the State, there was an increase in the sale of improved ploughs during the year, the number sold by the department being approximately 1,800 against 1,700 sold in the previous year. There was a heavy reduction in sales in the western part of the State, more especially in the black cotton soil areas. The work of developing the introduction of commercial fertilizers and seeds of improved varieties was continued as before. To safeguard the interests of the raiyat and to ensure that he obtains real value from the use of fertilizers, greater emphasis was placed upon the laying out of test plots in duplicate in areas where fertilizers are introduced. The District Boards in all districts continued to show their interest in agricultural development during the year by special grants, which were used mainly for defraying transport charges for seed and for the purchase of commercial fertilizers for demonstration purposes. The work in connection with co-operative societies also showed progress, the number of societies engaged in co-operative work increasing from 127 to 142. The total volume of agricultural work done by the co-operative societies more than doubled during the year. The Agricultural and Experimental Union, which is a non-official organization for the furthering of agricultural development in the State, showed considerable growth during the year, the membership increasing from 175 to 333 and the number undertaking experimental work from 15 to 57. Local enterprise in the manufacture of implements was as usual encouraged and special attention was paid to the question of persuading co-operative societies and village panchayets to engage in the sale of implements and manures.

Agricultural Education.

**18.** The interest in agricultural education continued to be on the increase The demand for admission to the Hebbal school markedly increased; the tota attendance during the year was 44, the highest on record. Of nine students in the diploma class, 7 were declared eligible in the final examination for the Licentiate ship in Agriculture, while 2 were granted certificates. The Sri Krishnaraja

Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala at Chikkanahalli in Tumkur District had a successful year with an attendance of 17. Two new schools were opened during the year, one in Hassan as a result of the activity of the District Board of Hassan, and the other at Ramakrishnapur, Bangalore District, which owed its inception to the generosity of Mr. G. Venkataramanayya, and was opened on the 19th May 1929 with 15 students. In addition to the three vernacular agricultural schools already opened, schemes were under consideration for the opening of four more schools in Mysore, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga districts. In each case the demand came from the District Boards which also agreed to lend financial support.

Live Stock.

**19.** The strength of the Hebbal Dairy Farm was 33 on the 1st July 1928 and stood at 37 at the end of the year. The total milk yield was 8,926 lbs. as against 17,635·8 lbs. in the previous year. The great reduction in the yield was due to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease and deaths among baby calves. Ninety-three tons of green fodder were ensiled and used in addition to 15 tons of ragi straw. The two breeding bulls maintained on the Farm covered 178 cows from the villages. The strength of the sheep farm was 76 at the beginning of the year and stood at 63 at the close of the year. The strength of the sheep farm at Yelachihalli was 197 at the beginning of the year and 240 at the end of the year. Four Merino rams of different types from South Australia were imported during the year but two of them died. The production of Merino half breds and other crosses was continued. The number of births of crossbred lambs was 89, and of deaths 12, being the lowest on record. In all, 180 sheep were shorn and the total weight of the fleece was 270 lbs. The strength of the flock in the Babbur Farm at the beginning of the year was 91 and stood at 73 at the end of the year. Mortality from all causes during the year was 33 which works out to 40 per cent on the average strength as against 44 per cent in 1927-28. The condition of the flock on the whole was not quite satisfactory. The membership of the sheep breeders' association at Kolar rose from 155 to 167 during the year and the work of the association also increased considerably. The Association held a sheep show at Chintamani in connection with the District Conference in the month of April 1929. Three thousand four hundred and ninety-six sheep were machine shorn and 1,615 sheep were treated twice with Kymac lotion. Selling of wool through the Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association showed great progress during the year and 3,595 lbs. of wool or about 500 lbs. more than in the previous year were graded and sold during the year, fetching higher average prices than in 1927-28. All the crossbred wool, for which there was no demand within the State, was supplied to the Cawnpore Woollen Mills who commented favourably on the quality of the wool supplied.

General.

**20.** The departmental publications issued during the year were (1) the Agricultural Calendar for 1929 (English and Kannada) and (2) the Entomological bulletin—the large Citrus borer of South India.

Sericulture. Area under mulberry.

**21.** The total area under mulberry in the State diminished by about 520 acres during the year, bringing the total extent to 49,675 acres on 30th June 1929. The Department did propaganda work as usual to expand mulberry cultivation in co-operation with the Local Boards and Village Panchayets. Seventy cartloads of mulberry cuttings were supplied free of cost from the mulberry gardens of the Department to sericulturists in Malvalli, Mysore, Holalkere, Hiriyur, Channagiri, Kunigal, Gubbi, Kolar and Hoskote Taluks. Small mulberry topes were raised at Malvalli, Kuderu, Bidadi and Mogenahalli through departmental agency. A mulberry tope was planted by the Municipal Council, Kunigal and mulberry topes in Mandya, Mysore and Kolar taluks were planted by sericulturists. Altogether about 2,500 saplings fit for trees were supplied from the mulberry gardens at Mysore, Channapatna and Kolar. In addition to nurseries at Channapatna and Mysore, a nursery for raising saplings fit for trees was prepared in the old garden at Kolar.

Seed-Supply.

**22.** The Government grainages prepared 8,13,132 disease free layings as against 6,84,727 layings in 1927-28. There were 440 rearers in Bidadi and Kunigal areas at the end of the year as against 132 at the end of June 1928. Two hundred and sixty seed rearers were newly enlisted in Kunigal, Hebbur, Gubbi and Magadi areas during the year under report. These selected seed rearers were supplied with about 1,65,000 disease free layings free of cost and they put on the market about 1,86,00,000 seed cocoons which were purchased by Government grainages, aided

grainages and private sericulturists. In addition to the above, about 32,000 disease free layings were sold to sericulturists in seed areas and these also put on the market about 60,00,000 of seed cocoons. Thus altogether 2,46,00,000 seed cocoons were made available during the year. In addition to aided grainages in the taluks of Chamarajnagar and Channapatna three more were started in Sidlaghatta, Garudapalya (Malur Taluk) and Mallahalli, (Sidlaghatta Taluk). One new sericultural co-operative society was organised during the year. Two were wound up, leaving 19 sericultural co-operative societies at the end of the year with a membership of 446 and a subscribed share capital of Rs. 2,311. These societies prepared 84,383 layings as against 45,766 during 1927-28 and the total output of cocoons in the societies was 30,110 lbs valued at Rs. 15,132. Sericultural loans to the extent of Rs. 5,050 were sanctioned during the year and a sum of Rs. 5,130 was disbursed to the loanholders. A sum of Rs. 4,041 was recovered from the loan-holders towards the instalments due by them.

Filature.

**23.** The Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture in charge of reeling and filature went on deputation to Italy, France and other European countries to study the up-to-date filature technique followed in the filatures. Twenty students were trained in the Government Filature and 20 students in the Domestic Basin installations at Sidlaghatta and Closepet. Fifteen students were under training in the reeling classes at Nanjangud, Garudapalya and Agara. The filature stopped work for only 26 days in the year as against 3½ months during 1927-28. The output of silk in the filature was 2,749 lbs and 29 tolas as against 3,040 lbs. during 1927, the decrease being due to the production of finer counts of silk for sale in Northern India. Ten Mysore Domestic Basins were installed in the Filature late in the year.

Experimental and Propaganda work.

**24.** Three varieties of mulberry seeds were obtained from Kashmir and seedlings have been raised at Mysore, Channapatna and Sidlaghatta. About 200 seedlings were also obtained and planted in the mulberry garden at Mysore. The seedlings from the bush and tree mulberry in Mysore have been raised in the mulberry gardens at Mysore and Channapatna. Manurial experiments were conducted in the mulberry gardens at Mysore and Channapatna. Spraying mulberry leaves with copper sulphate to eliminate mildew was tried on a small scale.

**25.** The cold storage plant at Mysore was utilised to conduct experiments to delay the hatching of multivoltine eggs, and emergence of moths for hybridising purposes, to preserve male moths of pure races and to hybernate univoltine eggs received from Kashmir and Japan. Tassar worms were reared in Mysore farm for the use of the Forest Department. All the District Boards took interest in sericultural work and co-operated with the Department in all branches of its activities. The District Boards sanctioned scholarships to sons of sericulturists to undergo training in Government farms and rendered financial assistance to supply mulberry free of cost to sericulturists in new areas. About 25 village panchayets in the Mysore District were induced to obtain and supply disease free layings to the raiyats. Demonstrations with the Mysore Domestic Basin were conducted in important reeling centres of which those at Mysore, Kempanahalli and Chintamani were with five basin units. Exhibitions of sericultural products were arranged at Mysore, Anekal, Chintamani, Tumkur and Hassan. The second Provincial Sericultural Conference organised by the Mysore Silk Association was held at Chintamani in April 1929 and passed important resolutions relating to the development of sericulture. A sub-committee was appointed by the Board of Industries and Commerce to study the question of utilising the silk waste produced in the State. Government sanctioned the sale of domestic basins at reduced rates, and the starting of reeling classes to train reelers in new domestic basin installations. The arrangements made for sale of twisted and dyed filature silk in Northern India worked very successfully and made Mysore filature silk very popular. A very steady demand has been created for high grade silk both in and outside the State. The Government filature and the private reelers who are producing high grade silk have secured definite orders for the silk produced. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,09,000 as against Rs. 89,960 in the previous year.

Civil Veterinary Department. Contagious Diseases.

**26.** The seasonal conditions were on the whole fair. Fodder and water were available except in parts of Shimoga and Kolar districts where temporary scarcity of water was felt for about three months due to failure of timely rains. The year opened with 480 outbreaks of rinderpest, 19 of anthrax, 10 of haemorrhagic

septicaemia, 332 of blackquarter and 176 of other contagious diseases. During the year 2,288 fresh outbreaks of rinderpest, 1,906 of anthrax, 445 of haemorrhagic septicaemia, 1,392 of blackquarter and 3,487 of other contagious diseases were registered. The staff were able to attend personally to 2,174 outbreaks of rinderpest, 317 of anthrax, 136 of haemorrhagic septicaemia, 1,613 of blackquarter and 1,122 of other contagious diseases. In 1,609 outbreaks of anthrax, 304 of haemorrhagic septicaemia and 2,491 of other contagious diseases, written instructions were sent to the Patels of Villages advising precautions to be adopted and requesting intimation of the progress of the disease. The main feature of the work of the department during the year was the very intensive campaign to control contagious diseases of cattle, more especially rinderpest. At the commencement of the year, rinderpest was prevailing in parts of the Mysore District, in three taluks of Bangalore District, in two each of Shimoga and Kadur Districts and in one taluk of Kolar District. Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts were almost free from rinderpest, but during the latter part of the year, there was a very extensive recrudescence of the disease in all parts of the State as a result of wide and unrestricted movements of cattle to and from cattle fairs. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the staff it was found impossible to bring rinderpest under control. The recorded mortality from rinderpest during the year was 28,041 and roughly represents 60 per cent of the total deaths. Active immunisation (s. s. method) against rinderpest has been almost universally adopted in the State and given most satisfactory results. The percentage of mortality among the inoculated cattle has been less than one fifth of one per cent. Two thousand three hundred passive inoculations (s. a. method) had to be undertaken in certain places to prevent the contacts infecting villages en route. The people have realised the efficacy of the s. s. method against rinderpest and are coming forward to get their cattle inoculated. During the year 230,442 animals were protected by active immunisation (s. s. method) and 2,300 by passive immunisation as against 72,535 and 100 respectively during the previous year. Foot and mouth disease spread to all parts of the State and caused a large mortality in some of the Malnad Taluks. There were 1,906 cases of outbreaks of anthrax registered during the year of which 317 were personally attended to by the Veterinary staff and written instructions sent to the Patels of the villages with regard to the rest. The Australian Spore Vaccine is being used for cattle and sheep for protection, with encouraging results. The number of animals protected against anthrax was 1,878 including 15 elephants. Twenty seven thousand one hundred and forty six animals have been protected against blackquarter. The cattle mortality returns which were received from 72 per cent of the villages as against 75 per cent in the preceding year showed that on the whole 44,193 animals died of contagious diseases out of which 28,041 were due to rinderpest against 14,891 in the previous year, 4,034 to anthrax and 4,039 to blackquarter.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

**27.** During the year five new Veterinary dispensaries were opened bringing the total number of Veterinary institutions in the State to 50. The cases treated in the Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were 1,62,000 as against 96,204 in the previous year. The number of castrations and operations performed in the dispensaries was 9,954 and 7,511 as against 5,807 and 6,145 respectively in the previous year. The Veterinary staff while on tour castrated 23,943 animals against 31,008 in the previous year, treated 44,424 animals against 25,811 in the previous year and performed 3,023 surgical operations as against 521 in 1927-28.

Breeding Bulls

**28.** There were 13 breeding bulls and 2 buffalo bulls in the veterinary hospitals. Of these, one was sold and four replaced during the year. Six hundred and sixty six cows and 164 buffalo cows were served by these bulls.

General.

**29.** Out of 70 cattle fairs held during the year, the Veterinary staff attended 62, opening temporary dispensaries in the localities. The Committee that was appointed to draw up rules and regulations for the management of cattle fairs and control of contagious diseases completed their task and have sent up their recommendations. Forty eight district and taluk conferences were held during the year and the veterinary staff attended 39 of them. A Poultry show organised at Chikmagalur in 1927-28 was held during the year under report also. A preliminary investigation was conducted on " Yedaroga," a peculiar disease of cattle that has a seasonal incidence and is prevailing in the hilly tracts of the Chitaldrug district. All the horses of the Government Stud Farm at Kunigal have been protected against

anthrax and a large number of the cattle of the Amrit Mahal Department against rinderpest. The annual departmental conference was held at Bangalore during the year at which subjects of professional interest were discussed. The first annual meeting of the Mysore Veterinary medical association was also convened under the presidency of Dr. Coleman, Director of Agriculture in Mysore. The Serum Institute worked efficiently and expanded its operations markedly during the year. Seventeen lakhs sixty eight thousand three hundred and sixty one doses of serum were produced at a cost of Rs. 79,041. One lakh and fifty thousand doses of serum were sold to the Madras Civil Veterinary Department for Rs. 28,209, the net cost of production being about 5½ pies per dose.

## (iii) Labour and Wages.

Wages.

**30.** A slight variation was noticeable from the figures of the previous year in the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour. The wages of skilled labour varied from 14 annas to Rs. 2-12-0 and of unskilled labour from 7 annas to Rs. 1-4-0. The average rate of cart hire per day ranged from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 4. Labour was generally available in all the districts except in the malnad parts of the Kadur District, where labour was imported from the South Canara District.

Emigration and Immigration.

**31.** The agricultural conditions being more or less normal during the year, no abnormal movements of the people either from or into any of the districts in search of food or labour were reported. Some labourers proceeded for short periods to the Coffee estates, the Bhadravati Iron Works, the Irwin Canal Works and the Vani Vilas Sagara in order to earn better wages. There was the usual exodus of coolies from Nagamangala, Nanjangud, Chamarajnagar, Mandya and Hunsur Taluks to the coffee and tea estates on the Nilgiris and the Malnad parts of the State. The Irwin Canal Works afforded labour to coolies in the surrounding taluks. The coffee and cardamom estates of the Hassan District had their usual immigrants from South Canara. Some coolies from Coimbatore immigrated for work in the Kadamane tea estate of the Manjarabad taluk. In the Shimoga district, the usual influx of coolies from the South and North Canara districts to work in the areca gardens continued during the year. The Iron Works at Bhadravati and the Bhadra Channel work continued to attract a fair number of coolies from the Madras Presidency. A number of labourers from the Bijapur and Dharwar districts were employed in connection with the Anjanapur project. Coolies from Vellore were engaged in the rice mills at Shimoga and Bhadravati. Davangere on account of its commercial importance attracted as usual cooly classes from the adjoining British territory.

## (iv) Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

The Mysore Iron Works.

**32.** The Blast Furnace which was enlarged to a maximum capacity of 80 tons in the previous year was blown in for operation on the 10th September 1928 and during the period of less than 10 months the furnace worked, the output amounted to 18,455 tons or a daily average of 63 tons against an average of 55 tons, the highest yield in any year previous to enlargement. The additional two batteries of retorts and the fourth stove were put into service late in the year and the yield of bye-products continued to be satisfactory. The increased output of pig iron coupled with the high prices obtaining for the principal bye-product, *viz.*, acetate of lime, tended to reduce considerably the unit cost of pig iron below the level attained in previous years, and an appreciable reduction was obtained in the cost of manufacture.

**33.** On the recommendation of the Board of Management, supported by a firm of commercial accountants of Bombay, Government sanctioned the writing down of the capital value of the main plant by Rs. 86·97 lakhs. The reduced block amount, including new extensions carried out during the year was Rs. 116·18 lakhs on the last day of June 1929. The actual manufacturing and trading operations during the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,90,907 of which a sum of Rs. 75,818 was utilised to wipe off a portion of the amount by which the value of

the opening stock of the year was reduced, so as to accord with the present market conditions. The net surplus of the year, *viz.*, Rs. 1,15,089 has been carried over to the Depreciation Fund.

As an auxiliary to the Iron Works, a timber creosoting plant was installed at Bhadravati during the year and is being worked by the Forest Department using the creosote manufactured on the Works.

Sandal Oil Factories.

**34.** The Forest Department delivered to the Sandal Oil Factories, a quantity of 2,341 tons of Sandalwood as against 2,115 tons in the preceding year. The realisations from the sale of the oil amounted to Rs. 38,83,500 (as against Rs. 33,15,000 in the previous year), the net revenue to the factories being about Rs. 29,04,000 as against Rs. 24,87,000 in 1927-28.

**35.** With a view to conserve the sandalwood resources so as to stabilise the sandal oil revenue and also to meet the growing demand for the oil, a triennial programme has been drawn up, limiting the supply of wood and the quantity of oil to be sold every year.

Industrial Installations.

**36.** During the year under report, 67 Industrial Installations consisting chiefly of pumping plants, rice mills and hullers and flour mills were erected for private persons by the Department as against 63 in the year 1927-28. The total capital invested in these undertakings is estimated at Rs. 3,09,616 of which a sum Rs. 46,326 or about 11 per cent was provided by Government in the shape of loans.

Financial aid to Industries.

**37.** The number of applications for loans pending at the close of 1927-28 was 72, involving a sum of Rs. 3,31,548-13-4 and 52 applications for a sum of Rs. 1,50,470-8-0 were received during the year. Loans were sanctioned in 28 cases for an aggregate amount of Rs. 79,116-8-0 and 60 applications involving Rs. 2,31,326-13-4 were rejected. The number of applications pending at the close of the year was 36 involving a sum of Rs. 1,71,576. At the commencement of the year, a sum of Rs. 1,94,814-6-11 was due from loan-holders and Rs. 51,109-14-9 fell due during the year making a total of Rs. 2,45,924-5-0. Deducting the amount withdrawn from the demand, owing to extension of time granted, the net sum for collection during the year was Rs. 2,18,085-15-8, Rs. 1,12,540-7-10 were collected and a sum of Rs. 14,232-9-1 was remitted out of arrears outstanding, which stood at the end of the year at Rs. 91,342-14-9.

Industrial concerns under departmental management.

The Central Industrial Workshop.

**38.** The value of work done in the Central Industrial Workshop was Rs. 1,31,890 (as against Rs. 97,416 in the previous year) of which the value of the work turned out for the Electrical and Military Departments respectively amounted to Rs. 81,500 and Rs. 6,000 and the value of work done for private parties was Rs. 10,000. The workshop manufactured three Calyx Drills costing Rs. 33,000 for the department. An amount of Rs. 6,032 was earned by the Workshop as net profits during the year. The workshop provides facilities for the training of artisan apprentices, and during the year, 41 apprentices were undergoing training. The workshop at Shimoga, realised Rs. 7,954 and earned a net profit of Rs. 1,228. The total capital expenditure on the workshop is Rs. 15,240 and its effective working capital amounting to Rs. 3,000 has been built up from its earnings. The Kolar Workshop, which was established in 1923, was further equipped at a cost of Rs. 3,100 provided by the District Board during 1927-28 and its buildings were extended and electric motors installed during the year at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 4,000, half of which was borne by the District Board. Two scholarships were sanctioned by the Board for providing training to young men in the workshop. The workshop has not yet begun to pay its expenses and incurred a loss of Rs. 177 during the year under report.

District Workshops

The Arts Workshop and the Sales Institute.

**39.** The value of the output in the Art Workshop was Rs. 28,214 as against Rs. 37,744 in the year previous. The sales amounted to Rs. 18,166-11-0 as against Rs. 28,883-10-8 in 1927-28, the decrease being attributed to restricted output and retrenchment in the staff. The work of the concern resulted in a loss of Rs. 1,074-12-4 as against Rs. 3,664 in the preceding year. The Sales Institute at the South Parade, Bangalore, sold goods worth Rs. 28,417-6-2 (against Rs. 26,288 in 1927-28) of which Rs. 22,541-13-8 represented the sales of stock entrusted by private artisans to the Institute for sale on commission and the balance of

Rs. 5,875-8-6 the value of goods purchased on behalf of the Department. The value of the stock in the Institute belonging to the Department was Rs. 10,332-12-2 at the end of June 1929 and that belonging to private handicraftsmen, Rs. 33,472-2-10. The seasoning kiln, the erection of which was sanctioned in 1927-28 was brought into operation and a few charges of timber were seasoned during the year. The question of converting the workshop into a training institution similar to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore was under the consideration of the Government at the end of the year.

Government Soap Factory.

**40.** The output of the soap in the Factory rose from 92 tons in 1927-28 to 170 tons during the year under report. The total value of the sales effected was Rs. 2,28,715-14-4 of which Rs. 1,50,000 represents the value of toilet soaps sold. After providing for interest and depreciation, the factory earned a net profit of Rs. 28,728-11-1. Experiments in connection with the manufacture of liquid gum were undertaken at the factory and a small order was placed by the Stores Purchase Committee for Government requirements. The factory was provided with a laboratory for carrying on research work. Experiments were undertaken with the assistance of the Forest Department on the extraction of fat from the Dhupa nut.

Government Weaving Factory

**41.** The Factory comprised three separate sections, *viz.*, the factory proper, teaching section and demonstration and experimental section. The factory proper is equipped with 32 looms and 5 jacquard machines. Goods of a total value of Rs. 32,259-1-1 were produced in the factory and the sales effected were of the value of Rs. 29,236. The operations of the factory resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,090 as against Rs. 903 in the preceding year. In the experimental section, the manufacture of a silk twisting machine was completed and the manufacture of an improved handloom was taken on hand. There were 18 students undergoing training in the teaching section and 3 of them appeared for the City and Guild Examination of the London Institute held in Madras. The strength of the demonstration staff working in the Districts was revised, as a result of which there was one demonstrator attached to each district. The work of the staff consisted mainly in the introduction of improved appliances and giving necessary training to weavers in their own homes to use such appliances. The total value of the sales of improved appliances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 5,199.

Weaving in General.

**42.** The work of the Spinning Centre at Badanval showed considerable progress during the year. The total production of yarn was 14,674 lbs. against 5,764 lbs. in 1927-28. Sixty weavers were engaged at the centre to weave the yarn prepared. The total production of cloth was 38,168 yards valued at Rs. 18,501 as against 7,765 yards valued at Rs. 3,741 in the previous year. All the weavers belong to the Adikarnataka community with agriculture as their primary occupation. The total wages paid to the Weavers amounted to Rs. 4,962 and the average amount earned by each weaver was Rs. 9-8-0 per month as against Rs. 7-0-0 in 1927-28. Khadi worth Rs. 9,947 was sold to the public and Rs. 9,463 to Government Departments through the Stores Purchase Committee. The working capital of the Centre was raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 and the net profits earned on its operations exclusive of establishment charges were Rs. 1,353.

Industrial Education.

**43.** As in the past, the Chamarajendra Technical Institute continued to be the chief institution for imparting instruction in arts and crafts in the State. The number of students on the roll in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute was 333 against 264 in 1927-28. Twenty-one students of the Arts section appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations and all of them came out successful. A prospectus of the Institute was published on the lines approved by the Committee on Industrial Art. The number of students from Government High Schools attending the Fitters and Machine Shop classes of the Institute was 31. There was a large increase of work in the workshop attached to the Institute and 104 workmen who were mostly former students of the Institute were employed in the workshop. The average earnings of the workmen varied from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 a month. The number of work orders booked during the year was 1,996 of which 1,948 orders of the total value of Rs. 53,245 were completed and 204 work orders valued at Rs. 4,000 remained incomplete at the end of the year. The sales of the workshop stock amounted to Rs. 65,550 as against Rs. 34,900 in the previous year.

The net profits earned by the workshop were Rs. 15,843. Several new designs in furniture, inlay and carvings were introduced during the year and orders and enquiries were received from several parts of India, England and New York.

In addition to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, there were under the control of the department 4 industrial schools in the district headquarter towns of Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug where instruction is imparted in carpentry, smithy and rattan work, and 3 other schools where specialised training in local trade is imparted, *viz.*, lacquerware in Channapatna, weaving in Dodballapur and sandalwood carving at Sagar. The total strength of the pupils working in the 7 industrial schools was 343 and the amount of scholarships disbursed to pupils during the year amounted to Rs. 7,033. The value of goods manufactured in these institutions was Rs. 20,569 and sales were effected to the extent of Rs. 17,349. The syllabus of studies pertaining to these industrial schools was revised extending the period of training from 2 to 3 years and providing for the appointment of an Avdisory Committee for each school. The Hassan District Board and the Silver Jubilee Committee at Hassan donated a sum of Rs. 9,000 towards the cost of erecting a new building for the local industrial school for which the Municipal Council gave a site free of charge. A new weaving school was sanctioned at Gudibande during the year. The Channapatna Industrial School was provided with a workshop. It is under contemplation to equip each industrial school with machine tools to enable workshop practice being imparted. In addition to the above, there were 5 industrial schools at Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Melkote and Hole-Narsipur receiving grants-in-aid from the department. The subjects taught in these schools comprised carpentry, tailoring, rattan work, weaving and drawing.

Home Industries Classes.

**44.** There were six Home Industries Classes working at the end of the year, 5 in Bangalore and one in Mysore, imparting instruction in weaving, tailoring, rattan work, embroidery and charka spininng. They were in receipt of a total grant-in-aid of Rs. 442. A small plant capable of spinning yarn out of local wool, for the manufacture of Kumblies has been obtained from a firm in Poland for demonstration purposes and is being erected.

Miscellaneous.

**45.** At the commencement of the year, the equipment of the well-boring section of the Department consisted of three calyx power drills and 4 Musto's sets. During the year, three calyx drills and a cyclone drill were added. The staff of the well-boring section was re-organised. Twenty-bore holes of an aggregate depth of 1,855 feet were put down at a cost of Rs. 11,787 exclusive of the cost of casing pipes which amounted to Rs. 2,253. The average depth of a bore-hole is 102 feet and the cost of boring, of which 60 per cent is through hard rock, works out to Rs. 620 exclusive of the cost of casing the loose soil at the top. The average yield of water is 600 gallons per hour. The well-boring operations of the Department during the year have demonstrated the practicability of utilising underground water resources of the State to supply the need of small towns and villages. The two boreholes put down in the Hassan Town served the people during the period of scarcity. The establishment of a Central Cardamom Association has been recently sanctioned by Government and draft rules for its working are under the consideration of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Working of the Regulations entrusted to the Department

**46.** With a view to popularise the use of seamless measures, orders were passed during the year reducing their price from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-4-0 per set. Orders have also recently issued requiring the compulsory use of approved Weights and Measures in Bangalore, Mysore and Davangere in the first instance with effect from 1st April 1930. The number of licenses issued under the Petroleum Regulation for the storage o fnon-dangerous and dangerous petroleum was 25 and 76 respectively against 24 and 74 issued during 1927-28. Orders were passed during the year requiring the Electrical Department to inspect the lightning conductors of storage-tanks with a capacity of 10,000 gallons or more. The amount of fees realised by issue of licenses was Rs. 2,461 as against Rs. 2,175 in the previous year. The number of applications dealt with under the Patents and Designs Regulation was 10 of which one was accepted during the year. The amount of fees collected was Rs. 1,340. The number of applications received for the renewal of the exclusive privilege granted under the Mysore Inventions and Designs Regulation was 23 and the necessary certificates were issued in all the cases. The Mysore Factories Regulation as amended was brought into force during the year

under report and the Director of Industries and Commerce was appointed Chief Inspector of Factories under section 4 (1) of the Regulation with jurisdiction over the whole State. In addition to the District Magistrates who are statutory Inspectors of Factories within their Districts, the Superintendents of Industries were under section 44 of the Regulation appointed Inspectors within their respective jurisdictions with power to administer all the provisions of the Regulation. The total number of factories on the register of the Department was 157 of which 14 were owned by Government and the rest by private companies or individuals. The number of operatives employed was 22,188 of whom, 6,505 were in Government factories and 15,683 in other factories. Seventy-six factories were inspected by the Inspectors during the year. The Workmen's Compensation Regulation was brought into force from 1st January 1929 and necessary rules under the Regulation were also issued by Government. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were appointed *ex-officio* Commissioners for workmen's compensation within the limits of their jurisdiction and the Director of Industries and Commerce was appointed Commissioner for Bangalore City and also the authority for receiving reports and returns from other Commissioners and for submitting to Government a consolidated report on the working of the Regulation. The number of cases dealt with under the Regulation was 45 of which 42 came before the Commissioner for compensation, Kolar District, and the remaining three before the Commissioner for Bangalore City. Of these, 41 were disposed of and 4 were pending at the close of the year. The total amount of compensation distributed was Rs. 19,157 and a sum of Rs. 1,058 was pending distribution at the end of the year.

## (v) Trade and Commerce.

**47.** The quantity and value of the rail-borne trade of the State for the year under report, as compared with those in the previous year, were as shown below:—

| | 1927-28 | | 1928-29 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Imports ... | 1,09,83,655 | 13,41,35,387 | 1,19,68,585 | 14,21,79,287 |
| Exports .. | 92,30,406 | 12,02,59,280 | 87,40,949 | 12,19,15,452 |

**48.** Under articles grouped under food, drink and tobacco, there was a further increase in the imports of rice and sugar. A heavy decrease was noticeable in the exports of jawar, ragi and paddy. The imports of refined sugar recorded an increase. There was an advance in the imports of salt and a decline in the exports of coffee. Under raw materials and produce, increase was noticeable in the imports of coal, liquid fuel (including Kerosine Oil). Exports of groundnut oil suffered a severe drop during the year, but there was an increase in the exports of groundnuts as also copra. Raw-cotton imports showed a further advance while the exports of cotton from the State declined at the same time. The market for raw-silk continued to remain depressed. The exports of tangadi bark registered an increase. Under articles wholly manufactured, there was a decline in the value of imports of Indian made cotton goods, whereas imports of foreign goods showed a considerable increase. The exports of piece-goods and yarn and of woollen goods such as carpets and rugs registered an increase. The exports of silk goods also showed a rise in value. There was an increase in the total value of machinery imported as also in the imports of chemical manures.

## (vi) Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.

Co-operative Societies. Strength, Capital and Transactions.

**49.** The co-operative movement made fair progress in all directions during the year under report. There was considerable development of non-credit agricultural co-operation, and a marked improvement in house building co-operation and the stores movement, as also in the spread of co-operation among the depressed classes.

A special feature of the year's work was the formation of societies for students and thrift societies for ladies. There were 1,866 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year, 150 societies were registered during the year and the registration of 53 societies was cancelled. One house-buildlng society was amalgamated with a credit society at the same station. There were thus on 30th Juue 1929, 1,962 co-operative institutions comprising 16 central societies, 1,560 agricultural societies and 386 non-agricultural societies. The membership of all these institutions rose from 107,223 to 116,586. This increase was contributed by all the Districts, the largest increase (3,245) being in the Bangalore District as in the previous year.

The share capital of all the societies increased from Rs. 39,35,712 to Rs. 44,35,474 and their working capital from Rs. 131,03,223 to Rs. 152,37,208. The average working capital for a member was Rs. 130·69 as against Rs. 122·2 in the preceding year. The transactions of all the institutions amounted to Rs. 513,24,820 as against Rs. 430,04,931 in 1927-28 and the net profits realised were Rs. 5,51,972, against Rs. 4,87,674 in the previous year. Their reserve funds also increased from Rs. 18,30,493 to Rs. 19,93,250, towards which the central societies contributed Rs. 2,40,779, the agricultural societies Rs. 7,18,684 and the non-agricultural societies Rs. 10,33,787. The deposits received by all the co-operative institutions during the year amounted to Rs. 92,61,307 as against Rs. 59,78,545 in the previous year and the amount withdrawn was Rs. 81,09,246 as against Rs. 51,16,171 in 1927-28. The total amount of deposits held by the societies at the end of the year was Rs. 67,88,967 as against Rs. 56,36,906 (revised) at the close of 1927-28. The average deposit per member worked out to Rs. 58 as against Rs. 48 in the preceding year. Of the total working capital, the share capital contributed 29 per cent, the deposits 44 per cent and the reserve and other funds 13·70 per cent, the rest being loans from Government and Central Institutions.

**50.** The total amount of loans issued by all the institutions during the year was Rs. 86,33,438 as against Rs. 74,54,535 in 1927-28. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 43,17,814 or 50 per cent was issued for productive purposes such as cultivation, land improvement, etc. Rs. 18,23,650 or 21 per cent for the discharge of prior debts, Rs. 10,44,725 or 12 per cent for non-productive purposes such as marriage and Rs. 14,47,249 or 16 per cent for the purchase of the necessaries of life. Including the amount of loans outstanding at the beginning of the year (Rs. 24,24,064), the total demand for the year was Rs. 87,73,119 of which a sum of Rs. 59,36,342 or 67 per cent was collected during the year. The total amount of loans outstanding against the members of all the societies was Rs. 106,79,574 at the end of the year as against Rs. 87,85,897 at the close of 1927-28. The rate of interest on deposits ranged from three and one-eighth per cent to seven per cent and the average interest charged on loans issued by the societies varied from eight to ten per cent as in previous years. **Loans, Interest and Collections.**

**51.** The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank continued to be the chief agency for financing primary societies, especially house-building co-operative institutions and for granting loans to societies for stocking agricultural requirements for sale. The cash credit granted by Government for the latter purpose was increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000. The number of individual members fell from 382 to 376, pursuant to the policy of gradually eliminating this class of share holders. The number of society members (affiliated societies) rose from 710 to 785. The share capital of the Bank increased from Rs. 1,76,160 to Rs. 1,93,392, deposits from Rs. 16,32,272 to Rs. 21,70,597 and its total working capital from Rs. 18·98 lakhs to Rs. 29·64 lakhs. The Bank granted loans and cash credits to the extent of Rs. 7,46,383 during the year and the amount of loans outstanding against societies was Rs. 16,88,979 on the 30th June 1929. The reserve fund of the institution amounted to Rs. 70,985. In addition to the undrawn loan and cash credit amounting to Rs. 3·15 lakhs sanctioned by Government, the Bank had fluid resources to the extent of Rs. 6,03,529 at the end of the year. It financed 57 societies to the extent of Rs. 24,500 at 5 per cent interest for the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, etc. The Bank also financed out of its own funds three house-building co-operative institutions at 6 per cent interest to the extent of Rs. 1,55,000. Special mention may be made of the grant of crop loans amounting to Rs. 5,655 to four societies. In addition to the Inspector lent by Government, the Bank had a staff of two Inspectors who are reported to have inspected **Central Banks.**

183 debtor societies during the year. The new building of the Bank was recently opened by the Dewan in the presence of a number of co-operators assembled from various parts of the State.

The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank continued to work as an urban institution dealing with individuals throughout the State. Its relation with societies is confined to the recovery of the loans due from them. It had a membership of 816 individuals and 71 societies with a share capital of Rs. 3,01,466. The deposits held by the Bank at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,05,486 and its working capital to Rs. 16,43,971. The Bank granted loans amounting to Rs. 4,82,245 during the year and had loans to the extent of Rs. 12,36,742 outstanding on the 30th June 1929. The reserve fund of the Bank at the close of the year was Rs. 1,50,605. The 71 society members were indebted to the Bank to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs of which the principal amount was Rs. 2,05,494.

Primary Societies (a) Agricultural.

**52.** The number of agricultural societies rose from 1,502 to 1,560 during the year and their membership from 57,718 to 63,483. Of these, 1,433 were purely credit institutions, 49 were for the supply of agricultural implements, manures, seeds, etc., 57 were grain banks and the rest, *viz.*, 21 were sale societies dealing in areca, cardamom and cotton. The total working capital of all the agricultural societies increased from Rs. 34,56,674 to Rs. 39,33,438. The credit institutions numbering 1,433 had a membership of 59,529 and a working capital of Rs. 38,14,775. They issued and recovered loans to the extent of Rs. 18,42,941 and Rs. 10,80,653 respectively. The loans overdue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,83,311.

Supply Societies.

The forty-nine pure supply societies had a membership of 1,148 and a working capital of Rs. 77,807. They sold goods to the extent of Rs. 99,852 as against Rs. 26,145 in 1927-28. In addition to these, 318 ordinary credit institutions undertook supply work of agricultural requirements as adjuncts to their ordinary banking business. The total sales of all the institutions including the supply branches of the credit societies amounted to Rs. 1,36,869 of which a sum of Rs. 62,873 represented the value of sales of agricultural implements, seeds, manures, etc.

Fifty-seven grain banks existed at the close of the year and had a total membership of 1,728 and a working capital of grain of the value of Rs. 15,479. These banks could not make much headway for want of suitable granaries.

Sale Societies.

Of the 21 agricultural sale institutions, the cardamom societies of Achanahalli and Mudgere did good work, selling 660 maunds of cardamom of the total value of Rs. 62,200. Besides the four areca sale societies (two each in the Kadur and Shimoga districts) three credit societies undertook areca sale work. The total quantity of areca collected and sold by these societies was 3,912 maunds of the value of Rs. 49,000. Two credit societies (at Yagati and Hosahallipet) granted crop loans on the security of cocoanut and coffee crops respectively during the year. It is expected that about 50,000 dried cocoanuts will be available for sale through one of these institutions.

(b) Non-Agricultural Societies.

**53.** There were 386 non-agricultural co-operative institutions at the end of the year, with a membership of 50,513 and a total working capital of Rs. 70,10,596. The deposits held by these societies amounted to Rs. 29,19,392 and their share capital and reserve fund to Rs. 26,79,986 and Rs. 10,33,787 respectively. Of the non-agricultural societies, 232 were credit institutions carrying on only banking transactions. They had a membership of 37,965 and a share capital of Rs. 22,29,676. The deposits held by them amounted to Rs. 24,50,636 at the end of the year. Loans aggregating to Rs. 52,64,633 were issued by them to the members during the year.

Stores societies.

**54.** On the 30th June 1929, there were 70 pure stores societies with a membership of 9,716 and a working capital of Rs. 9,43,377. The share capital of these institutions rose from Rs. 2,77,041 to Rs. 3,77,362. In addition to these, there were 28 credit institutions doing stores work. The two classes of societies purchased provisions, clothing, etc., of the total value or Rs. 9,97,892 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 10,61,457. The gross profit of all the societies in this direction amounted to Rs. 60,285 as against Rs. 41,276 in 1927-28. The Bangalore City Co-operative Society continued to be the best stores society and its sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,66,200.

Industrial co-operation.

**55.** Under this category are included societies for the benefit of weavers, sericulturists, sandalwood carvers and those organised for the advancement of other artisans. Including the 18 Adikarnataka Weavers' societies, there were at the close of the year 69 Weavers' societies with a membership of 1,885 and a share capital of Rs. 59,654. They purchased raw materials and finished products to the extent of Rs. 2,57,173 and effected sales of the total value of Rs. 2,43,224. They earned a profit of Rs. 11,198 and have accumulated a reserve fund of Rs. 44,793. Steps are being taken to organise a Co-operative Yarn Emporium for the supply of yarn to the Weavers' societies. At the end of the year there were 21 sericultural co-operative societies of which 13 have been classed as agricultural. They had a membership of 379 and a working capital of Rs. 4,764. They distributed 88,200 disease-free layings to their members and sold cocoons valued at Rs. 8,900. The sandalwood carvers' societies at Sagar and Sorab continued to work fairly well. They manufactured articles of the total value of Rs. 4,874 and sold articles valued at Rs. 3,873 partly through the Arts and Crafts Institute and partly locally and earned a net profit of Rs. 566. The other artisan societies did not do any appreciable work.

House-building societies.

**56.** The number of co-operative institutions which granted loans exclusively for the construction of new houses or for improving existing ones rose from 18 to 29. They had a membership of 1,452 and a total working capital of Rs. 4,34,619. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 2,08,900 for construction of houses, etc. A loan of Rs. 30,000 repayable in ten years was sanctioned in favour of the newly formed Yedatore House Building Society during the year. Under the gracious patronage of His Highness the Maharaja, the building branch of the Lalitadripur Co-operative Society continued to do useful work. The society has completed 40 houses so far and undertook 22 additional houses during the year.

Depressed class societies.

**57.** The number of societies for the benefit of the depressed classes rose from 226 to 244, their membership from 4,447 to 4,876 and the total working capital from Rs. 57,305 to Rs. 92,144. On the 30th June 1929, they had a share capital of Rs. 39,472. Out of the sum of Rs. 35,000 placed at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, loans to the extent of Rs. 18,650 were sanctioned to 31 of these societies. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was also placed at the Registrar's disposal for financing depressed class house-building societies with a view to enable the Adikarnatakas to construct neat sanitary houses.

A further sum of Rs. 10,000 was also sanctioned by Government for financing Adikarnataka Co-operative Societies to enable them to provide working Capital for bringing the lands under cultivation. Out of the funds placed at the Registrar's disposal for economic development work, agricultural implements worth Rs. 337 were supplied at half cost to 14 members of 8 Adikarnataka societies. A loan of Rs. 5,000 free of interest and repayable within 15 years was granted to the Gottigere Co-operative Colony Society for house-building purposes and so far, the construction of one school building and four dwelling houses has been completed. The total area under cultivation in the colony was about 40 acres. Groundnut and ragi were the chief crops raised and the total yield was estimated at Rs. 926. The value of labour contributed by the colonists for building and other purposes was estimated at Rs. 767. The total transactions of the Colony society amounted to Rs. 16,742 resulting in a gross profit of Rs. 756. A colony society was organised at Byrapur in the Channagiri Taluk during the year and an extent of 88 acres and 23 guntas of land was granted to the 23 members of the society on special concessional terms. A loan of Rs. 1,000 was granted to the institution out of the funds placed at the Registrar's disposal to enable the members to buy agricultural appliances for cultivating their lands.

Co-operation in Malnad.

**58.** The number of co-operative institutions in the Malnad rose from 337 to 353 with a membership of 18,573 and a share capital of Rs. 6,48,372. The deposits held by these societies increased from Rs. 2,73,319 to Rs. 3,19,345. The reserve fund accumulated by these societies amounted to Rs. 2,89,439 at the end of the year. The work done by the cardamom growers and areca sale societies has already been referred to in paragraph 52 (*supra*). The number of stores societies in the Malnad including credit institutions which transact stores business increased from 24 to 29. They purchased articles valued at Rs. 1,28,530 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 1,22,328 realising a gross profit of Rs. 7,709.

Land Mortgage Bank.

**59.** During the year under report, Government sanctioned the appointment of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies to assist the Registrar in the work of organising the Land Mortgage Bank whose constitution was ordered in April 1928. The bye-laws and rules relating to the Central Land Mortgage Bank and its branches were under the consideration of the Government at the end of the year and have since been sanctioned.

Litigation.

**60.** As against 1,943 suits of the value of Rs. 2,64,047 in 1927-28, 2,080 suits of the value of Rs. 3,27,548 were entertained during the year. Including the 692 suits pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was 2,772. Of these, 2,032 were disposed of leaving a balance of 740 suits pending at the close of the year. Two hundred and thirty-seven suits involving claims to the extent of Rs. 45,110 were entertained during the year without the necessary court fee stamps. The stamp revenue realised by Government on account of co-operative societies suits amounted to Rs. 7,072 against Rs. 5,580 in the preceding year. There were 4,711 decrees pending execution at the beginning of the year and 1,713 decrees were sent for execution during the year under report making a total of 6,424 decrees. Of these, 1976 were executed leaving a balance of 4,448 decrees at the end of the year. The appointment of four special Sheikdars sanctioned by Government for the speedy execution of co-operative decrees was continued and the appointment of one more sheikdar was sanctioned during the year by the Revenue Commissioner.

Audit, Inspection and Miscellaneous.

**61.** The accounts of 1,214 societies were fully audited by the Inspectors of the Department and 119 institutions got their accounts audited by certified auditors and accountants. The Inspectors of the Department inspected the accounts of 1,765 societies and helped in the conduct of general meetings of 924 institutions. The Co-operative Propagandist Institute at Bangalore arranged for the 15th Provincial Co-operative Conference during the Dasara season of 1928 and the Conference was opened by the Dewan. The conference was attended by 318 delegates and 142 visitors representing 218 societies situated in various parts of the State. At the end of the year there were 5 Honorary Organisers and 24 Supervisors engaged in the work of co-operative propaganda. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies toured for 141 days inspecting 134 societies. Government passed orders during the year re-organising the subordinate services of the department, strengthening especially the Inspectorate so as to secure a closer supervision of the movement. As a result of the revision, the number of Inspectors was raised from 30 to 35 and the Registrar was empowered to appoint one Inspector for every increase of 50 societies and also a clerk for every increase of 75 societies in a Division over 1,750. The clerical staff attached to the offices of the Assistant Registrars of the Bangalore and Mysore Divisions was also strengthened by the appointment of an additional clerk to each of these offices.

Finance.

**62.** The total cost incurred by the Department was Rs. 1,30,068 against Rs. 1,20,458 in 1927-28. This works out to a percentage of ·85 on the total working capital as compared with ·92 in the previous year. The Government cost per head of membership comes to Rs. 1-2-0 as in the previous year. The societies themselves spent out of their funds a sum of Rs. 1,61,740 for their management as against Rs. 1,54,620 in 1927-28.

Joint Stock Companies

**63.** At the beginning of the year, there were 126 Joint Stock Companies limited by shares. Seven companies (5 public and 2 private) were registered during the year bringing the total number of companies to 133 (114 public and 19 private) at the close of the year. Three companies went into voluntary liquidation, one was wound up by the District Court, Bangalore Division, leaving 129 companies at the close of the year. Of these, 48 were for banking, loans and insurance, 3 for transit and transport, 52 for trading and manufacturing (including 6 for printing and publishing), 8 for mills and presses, 8 for mining and quarrying, 2 for estate, land and building, 1 for sugar manufacturing (including jaggery), 4 for hotels, theatres and entertainments and 3 falling under other heads. The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid up capital of these companies amounted to Rs. 9,30,15,100, Rs. 2,13,90,018 and Rs. 1,50,65,154 respectively against Rs. 9,63,85,100, Rs. 2,27,06,510 and Rs. 1,62,42,168 respectively in the preceding year. Twenty-six companies increased their capital during the year and 14 reduced the same. No new companies limited by guarantee were registered during the year. The number

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of such companies continued to be 21 at the close of the year. On the 31st March 1929, there were 33 auditors of whom 10 held permanent certificates and the remaining temporary certificates. At the beginning of the year there were 43 companies established outside the State. Six companies were registered during the year making 49 companies at the end of March 1929.

**64.** There were 162 societies registered under the Societies Registration Regulation at the beginning of the year. Thirteen societies were registered during the year and one was dissolved, making 174 societies at the end of the year (31st March 1929).

**65.** As in the previous year, there were only two agricultural banks working in the State, *viz.*, one at Palahalli in the Seringapatam taluk and the other at Hongenhalli in the Malur taluk. The total amount of Government loan outstanding against the four defunct banks on 30th June 1929 was Rs. 15,475 towards principal and Rs. 1,414-6-11 towards interest, including a sum of Rs. 50 charged to the funds of the defunct Agricultural Bank at Subbanhalli on account of the fees paid in the appeal relating to the case filed by the liquidator of the Bank. Agricultural Banks.

## (vii) Transfers of land.

**66.** There were 7,577 transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 41,988 acres as against 4,527 transfers involving 19,418 acres in 1927-28. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 10,784 involving 59,186 acres, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 25,627 transfers and 230,516 acres respectively.

## (viii) Condition of the people.

**67.** The seasonal conditions were generally satisfactory throughout the State. The outturn of crops was fair except in parts of the Mysore and Chitaldrug districts. Excepting in taluks such as Challakere, Pavagada and to a certain extent Madbugiri, the agriculturists reaped fairly good harvests and the cooly classes and other professional people found sufficient employment. Non-agriculturists with fixed income suffered as usual. Commercial crops such as cotton, oilseeds, mulberry, sugarcane, potatoes, onions, chillies, groundnut, cocoanut, coffee, cardamom and areca continued to command high prices during the year. The returns from agriculture throughout the State were on the whole better than in the previous year, and the agriculturists enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity. Owing to the large expansion of public works, the numerous irrigational projects newly sanctioned, railway works and electrical undertakings as well as village improvement works, there was an abundance of employment for the local people including the rural population. But full advantage was not derived from these facilities owing to lack of organization. On account of increasing competition and the need for special encouragement of backward classes there was considerable unemployment among the educated. As compared with the previous year, the prices of staple food grains showed a tendency to fall, though they were still far above the pre-war level. Plague prevailed in parts of the State, carrying away a larger number of victims than in the preceding year. Cholera was however less severe, though it was very virulent in the Mysore district. There was a large increase, compared with the previous year, in the number of deaths from smallpox in the Shimoga district. There were 442 accidental fires as against 491 in the preceding year, resulting in a loss of 24 human lives and 118 head of cattle, the corresponding figures for 1927-28 being respectively 56 and 313. The estimated value of property and cattle destroyed was Rs. 2,27,516 against Rs. 7,00,645 in the previous year.

## (ix) Forest.

**68.** The area of the State Forests including the plantations was 3,440·42 square miles at the close of the year, there being an increase of 24·88 square miles under State Forests as compared with the previous year. An area of 10·05 square miles was added under reserve lands while 44·36 square miles were excluded on their being notified as State Forests or cancelled. The total area of reserved lands stood at 369·49 square miles. Eighteen blocks comprising an area of 24·61 Area and classification.



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square miles were notified as minor forests under section 35 of the Mysore Forest Regulation. There was an addition of 32 blocks comprising an area of 10·24 square miles under Village Forests. The total area of Village Forests was 94·89 square miles at the close of the year.

Settlement, Demarcation and Survey.

**69.** Twelve blocks were settled during the year. The number of blocks awaiting settlement at the close of the year stood at 32 comprising an area 254 square miles. A length of nearly 43 miles of new demarcation lines was cut at a cost of Rs. 3,510 and 5,138 miles of the existing lines were repaired in connection with the annual fire protection. On account of extreme labour difficulties in the malnad portions, where most of this work is to be done, the progress of work was restricted. The Forest Survey Branch operated on 5 forests and 29 plantations comprising an area of 65·96 square miles as against 63·1 square miles in the previous year. A revised working plan of the forests of the Bhadravati Division comprising an area of 350 square miles was submitted to Government during the year, in addition to the working plan report of three other forests. The field work in connection with the revision of the working plan report of the Heggadadevanakote groups of forests which was started during the year 1926-27 was continued during the year under report. The total expenditure incurred under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 7,352. The operations of the year were, as usual, regulated by the plan of operations drawn up at the beginning of the year based on sanctioned working plans or provisional schemes. A sum of Rs. 22,954 was spent under roads and bridges, against Rs. 22,881 in the previous year. New roads to a length of nearly 7 miles were constructed in Bangalore, Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga Divisions. The expenditure on new buildings and on repairs inclusive of the amounts charged under Kheddah and Sandalwood amounted respectively to Rs. 18,976 and Rs. 12,983 as compared with Rs. 2,993 and Rs. 7,722 respectively in the previous year. Miscellaneous works such as deepening of wells in certain Range Officers' quarters, erection of cattle pounds, etc, were also executed at a cost of Rs. 6,610 as against Rs. 5786 in the preceding year.

Protection.

**70.** The area in which protection was taken up during the year was 20,25,067 acres as against 2,046,308 acres in 1927-28. The percentage of success was the same as in the previous year *i.e.* 99·8. Areas where cultural operations had been carried out were well protected. As usual climbers affecting the growth of trees were cut at the time of enumeration and marking of trees in the annual coupes.

Forest Offences.

**71.** The total number of forest offences reported during the year was 1,176 and there were 80 cases of 1927-28 pending disposal. Seventy cases were taken to the courts of which 15 involving 33 persons resulted in conviction, 10 cases involving 46 persons ended in acquittal and 14 cases were withdrawn and subsequently compounded. Including these 14 cases withdrawn from courts, 1,136 cases involving 1,667 persons were compounded departmentally. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 95. A sum of Rs. 16,104 was recovered as compensation as against Rs. 12,350 in the previous year. With a view to secure better handling of cases in the courts, a special duty Ranger was solely employed in the Shimoga Circle with satisfactory results. One hundred and ten cases of injury to sandal trees were reported during the year as against 146 in 1927-28. Including 479 cases pending at the end of the previous year, there was a total number of 589 cases to be dealt with. Of these 203 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 386. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 3,732 as against Rs. 2,785 in the previous year. The special staff for the prevention of smuggling on the western and eastern frontiers of the State was continued during the year. The number of sandal oil stills in South Canara continued to be the same as in 1927-28. Three cases of sandalwood theft were detected during the year and all of them ended in conviction.

Grazing

**72.** As usual, cattle were allowed to graze in all the forests of the State excepting exploited coupes, plantations and areas under regeneration. The number of cattle that were admitted for grazing in the several forests was 589,037 against 417,778 in the previous year. The cattle of the Amrit Mahal Department were as usual allowed to graze in the forests of the Bhadravati Division. Goat browsing was prohibited during the year. The number of cattle given above does not include the large number of cattle grazing free under settlement decisions.

Sylviculture.

**73.** The natural regeneration of honne, beete and matti was satisfactory throughout the State. The seeding of sandalwood was not particularly

good but sufficient seed was available for artificial regeneration. The regeneration of species in the maidan districts was not quite satisfactory owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions. Coppice reproduction in the maidan districts and in the "C" type forests in the Bhadravati Division was quite satisfactory. A programme was prepared for raising 750 acres of teak plantations in the divisions of Mysore, Shimoga, Bhadravati and Sagar and in accordance therewith 573 acres were operated upon, as against 184 acres in the previous year. Four hundred and twenty three acres were planted with 352,500 plants and another 150 acres of Thakkal plantations were stocked with 146,725 teak plants in the Mysore District. Vacancies in the areas operated upon in previous years were also replaced in all the Divisions. An area of 553 acres was planted with other kinds of plants such as sissoo, casuarina, honge, kiralbhogi, nagasampage, devadari, etc. Broadcast sowing of teak and other kinds of indigenous seeds were also undertaken and an area of 1,171 acres and 1,607 patches were stocked with plants. Sandal dibbling operations on an extensive scale were undertaken during the year over an area of 60,748 acres as against 28,645 acres in the previous year. During the year under report, the Teak plantations were extremely successful and the sandal dibbling operations very good.

Nurseries.

**74.** From the nurseries opened by the Forest Department, the charges for which were partly contributed by the District Boards chiefly by those of Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga, 33,000 plants were given to Amildars and private persons for planting out in topes and avenues and a large stock of plants was maintained in the nurseries for future distribution.

Afforestation.

**75.** A block of 10 acres on the Gopalaswamy Hills was planted with 2,050 wattle plants got from the Nilgiris and 71 Pencil Cedar and 400 Casuarina were planted in specially selected areas. Besides these, 768 wattle, 781 casuarina and 806 other kinds such as Chirpine, Silver Oak and Eucalyptus were used for replacing the failures of the previous years. On the Chamundi Hills, 13,248 plants were put during the year. A small area of 5 acres on the Bababudans was planted with Eucalyptus. Avenue trees have been planted along the bridle path leading from Sultanpet to the top of the Nandi Hills.

Exploitation (i) Timber.

**76.** The quantity of timber cut in the forests was 844,660 cubic feet as against 963,050 cubic feet in the previous year and the quantity brought to the depots for sale consisted of 571,154 cubic feet of timber, 41,506 sleepers, 1,752 cubic feet of scantlings, 7,380 square feet of planks, 354,709 running feet of reepers and 27,492 cubic feet of sawn materials. Of these, materials of the value of Rs. 13,12,544 were sold during the year as against materials valued at Rs. 10,70,669 in the previous year. The cost incurred on these operations was Rs. 6,93,379.

(ii) Sandal.

Including the previous year's balance (970 tons) a quantity of 4,434 tons of rough sandalwood was collected during the year, out of which, 2,753 tons of good sandalwood were prepared. A quantity of 2,360 tons of good sandalwood was supplied to the Sandal Oil Factories at Bangalore and Mysore. Retail sales of sandalwood in the several kotis and the sales effected by the Director of the Sandal Oil Factories fetched a revenue of Rs. 1,00,578, against Rs. 34,833 in the previous year. The net receipts from the sales of sandal oil treated as forest revenue was Rs. 24,62,829 against Rs. 23,00,632 (revised) in 1927-28.

Supply of timber.

**77.** The supply of balgi and junglewood poles to the Electrical Department was continued during the year on a large scale. In all, 3,790 poles were supplied to the Department as against 1,026 in the previous year. A quantity of 125,522 cubic feet of timber valued at Rs. 1,86,677 was supplied to Kolar Gold Fields. The number of sleepers supplied to the Railway Department and the Mysore Iron Works was 101,233 against 80,933 in 1927-28.

**78.** The supply of fuel to the several Government and other concerns during the year was as follows:—

| Department | Quantity | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| | Tons. | |
| 1. Iron Works at Bhadravati ... .. .. | 110,954 | |
| 2. Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore .. ... | 5,299 | |
| 3. Pumping Station at Shimoga ... ... | 149 | |

Sandal Valuation Survey.

**79.** Enumeration of sandal trees over an area of about 84 square miles comprising 10,806 sandal plants was conducted. Regular sandal valuation survey was started in the Sagar Division. Enumeration of sandal was completed in 71 villages and 58 state forests along with galnut trees, the total area gone over being 122·50 square miles. The number of trees enumerated was 68,553 sandal and 4,108 galnut.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbies.

**80.** At the commencement of the year under report, there were 300 families consisting of 415 male and 366 female adults and 354 male and 293 female children settled in 27 colonies. During the year, 4 families consisting of 7 male and 6 female adults and 3 male and 2 female children were newly settled in Karur and Bharangi Hoblis of Sagar taluk. The total area of wet lands under cultivation at the close of the year was 1,057 acres and 18 guntas assessed at Rs. 2,255. One hundred and four acres of old kumried lands were given out for dry temporary cultivation on full assessment at 8 annas per acre. The land revenue actually realised during the year inclusive of cesses was Rs. 1,463 as against Rs. 1,377 in the previous year. Rattan work was the principal cottage industry practised in all the colonies. The total number of pupils in the 5 primary schools attached to the settlement was 68 as against 84 in 1927-28. The membership of the Kunbi Co-operative Society at the close of the year was 224. The dispensary at Aralgod was made use of by the settlers.

Settlement of Labour Colonies.

**81.** The eleven *moplah* families already settled near Thadasa continued the agricultural works and attended to forest and fuel works in slack season. The total value of forest work turned out by them was Rs. 5,000. The *soligar* familes settled in the previous year in the Mysore District were prospering fairly well. Forty families of Adikarnatakas were settled during the year in Jogimatti forest.

Elephants and Kheddah.

**82.** At the commencement of the year there were 33 elephants. They dragged 553,084 cubic feet of timber, 1,469 billetted sleepers and 4,044 balgi poles. Out of sixteen elephants captured during the year, five died, four were sold to private individuals, realising a revenue of Rs. 5,900, and the remaining ones estimated at Rs. 14,000 were reserved for departmental use. The net proceeds to the department amounted to Rs. 11,567.

Sawmills.

**83.** The sawmill at Shimoga worked for 326 days as against 242½ days in the previous year, and 74,260 cubic feet of timber were sawn. The net profit from the working of the sawmill during the year was Rs. 11,038.

Forest Industries.

**84.** Eight hundred and fifty one maunds of crude lac were collected and supplied to the Lac Factory against 801 maunds in 1927-28. Out of the total quantity of 1,013 maunds including the stock at the commencement of the year, 903 maunds were cleaned and graded, besides 115 maunds of waste lac which was recleaned, leaving a balance of 147 maunds at the close of the year. The operations resulted in obtaining 516 maunds of washed lac and 315 lbs. of dust, the rest being wastage. The revenue derived from the sale of different kinds of lac products was Rs. 13,175. The Lac establishment was reorganised in the year. With a view to make a comparative study and also to conduct experiments, a plantation of lac host plants of 12 different species was formed in Dorasanipalya lac area in the Bangalore District.

Finance.

**85.** The total demand under all heads for the year was Rs. 54,63,789 of which a sum of Rs. 46,27,201 was actually realised and a sum of Rs. 81,694 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,54,894 at the close of the year. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 11,60,305 against Rs. 8,54,175 in the previous year.

General.

**86.** A forest section was organised in the Exhibitions held at Kolar and Hassan under the auspices of the District Boards. In the Hassan District, varied exhibits obtained from ghat and local forests were displayed. Two certificates of honour were awarded to the Division. A forest stall was opened at the All-India Dasara Exhibition at Mysore in which both raw and manufactured products were exhibited. The exhibits received the appreciation of the Committee and 3 gold medal certificates were awarded. As an experimental measure for the better exploitation of ghat forests, a depot was opened at Jog Frontier with a view to collect timber from Iduvani, Jog and Karagal State Forests and for its eventual transport to Honnavar. In the creosoting plant at Bhadravati, regular operation

was started in August 1928. The result of the working of the plant was satisfactory, and a net profit of Rs. 38,905 was realised.

## (x) Geology.

**87.** The Executive staff of the department was the same as in the previous year. Two Assistant Chemists who were working in the Laboratory attached to the Agricultural Department were transferred to and worked in the new chemical laboratory attached to the Geological Department which came into existence during the year. The main work of the Department consisted in investigating the occurrence of some minerals of economic importance. One officer of the department gave a course of lectures in optical mineralogy and on ore deposits, with special reference to Mysore occurrences, to the final year Geology students at the Central College. Arrangements were also made for field instruction in geological survey and prospecting for minerals to the B. Sc. students. The manufacture of ferrochromite by means of the Electric Arc in a suitably designed furnace having proved successful, orders were placed for transformers and other necessary equipment to conduct operations on a slightly large scale. The reservoir site of Tippagondanahalli for the new scheme of water supply to Bangalore and the Hulikere Tunnel works connected with the Irwin Canal project were inspected and opinion furnished to the Public Works Department. The well-boring section of the Industries Department was advised in connection with the sinking of bore holes at Tiptur, Dodballapur, Bangalore City, Turuvanur and Chitaldrug. General.

**88.** The following statement shows the number of leases, licenses and approval certificates current during the year as compared with those in the preceding year. Leases and Licenses.

| Particulars | 1927-28 | 1928-29 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Mining Leases | 45 | 44 |
| 2. Prospecting Licenses | 15 | 15 |
| 3. Collecting Licenses | 4 | 3 |
| 4. Exploring Licenses | 4 | 4 |
| 5. Approval Certificates | 36 | 34 |
| Total | 104 | 100 |

The total area under mining leases and prospecting licenses was 31,753 acres and 30 guntas against 33,142 acres and 38 guntas in the preceding year, and the rents recovered in respect of mining and prospecting blocks amounted to Rs. 18,331 against Rs. 17,760 in the previous year. At Byrapur, chromite mining was carried on without interruption throughout the year. A quantity of about 96,879 cubic feet of ore (6,450 tons) was the output. This quantity with the previous year's balance aggregated a little over 10,000 tons. Eight thousand tons out of these were sold ex-pit's mouth to a firm in Calcutta for Rs. 1,97,000. A good deal of dead work had to be done at the ore bodies.

**89.** The total output of iron ore was 21,460 tons for the calendar year 1928. The output during the period of siliceous iron ore needed to mix with it was 1,291 tons. Iron ore.

**90.** Revision work was undertaken round about Heggaddevankote and Sargur and some useful geological information has been obtained. In connection with the systematic mineralogical survey of the region in the neighbourhood of Chitaldrug, the several rock types met with have been examined and studied in detail. The mining for chromite at Tallur, Mysore district, was continued during the year and work was started at several centres. Shafts were sunk and one of them has reached the depth of 106 feet. The numerous drives and cross cuts have revealed interesting geological facts. A bulletin on the copper ore deposit of Ingladhal near Chitaldrug embodying the results of departmental prospecting was issued during the year. Geological and Mineral Survey.

**91.** During the year 37 books bearing on Geology, Mineralogy and Chemistry were added to the Library in addition to the reports, books and maps numbering 183 received in exchange for the publications of the Department. The Assay and Analysis work of the department was done in the new chemical laboratory attached Library, Laboratory and Museum.

to the Geological Department. Altogether 160 minerals and rocks have been analysed during the course of the year. Two specimens of magnetite quartzite containing Bababudanite were supplied to Dr. L. L. Fermor, Director, Geological Survey of India, one of which was for the Geological Museum in Calcutta and the other for the United States National Museum, Washington.

## (xi) Mines and Explosives.

Gold Mines.

**92.** The number of companies which carried on gold mining operations during the year was five as in the previous year. All the companies produced gold and paid dividends. The nominal and paid up capitals of these companies remained the same as in the previous year, *viz*, £1,717,000 and £1,667,737 respectively. The quantity of fine gold produced during the year 1928 was 375,886·070 ounces against 381,772·775 ounces during the previous year, showing a decrease of 5,836·705 ounces. The quantity of fine silver produced during 1928 was 21,082·358 ounces against 20,220·240 ounces during 1927, showing an increase of 862·118 ounces. The total value of fine gold and silver produced during 1928 amounted to £. 1,606,391-1-0 against £. 1,629,998-4-9 (revised) in the previous year showing a decrease of £. 23,607-3-9 or a decrease of 1·45 per cent against ·24 per cent (revised) in 1927. The decrease in value is accounted for by the decrease in production. The total amount paid in dividends during the year was £. 307,453 against £. 311,917 in 1927 showing a decrease of £. 4,464. The dividend paid amounted to 18·44 per cent of the paid up capital of the five dividend paying companies, the corresponding figure for 1927 being 18·70 per cent. The royalty payable to Government on gold and silver during the year was £. 87,531 against £. 88,846 (revised) in 1927 showing a decrease of £. 1,315, or 1·48 per cent against a decrease of ·20 per cent in 1927 (revised). Including the previous year's balance of Rs. 2,78,452 (revised), the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 14,45,115 against Rs. 14,63,352 (revised) for the previous year. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 10,88,640 against Rs. 11,84,900 (revised) in the preceding year, leaving a balance of Rs, 3,56,475 at the close of the year. The estimates of ore reserves in respect of the mines at the end of December 1928 amounted to 1,454,701 tons showing a decrease of 7,609 tons as compared with those at the end of 1927.

Total production since commencement.

**93.** The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of mining operations in 1882 up to the end of the year 1928 was 15,899,278·508 ounces of the total value of £. 68,779,314 and the dividend paid during this period amounted to £. 21,851,718.

Other important minerals.

**94.** The following statement gives the output and other particulars regarding important minerals other than gold worked in the State during the year:—

| No. | Name of the mineral | No. of mining leases current | No. of prospecting licenses | Quantity extracted | Quantity removed | Royalty |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Tons | Tons | Rs. |
| 1 | Manganese ... | 9 | 11 | 29,795·25 | (a) 31,164 | 14,307 |
| 2 | Chromite ... | 10 | 1 | 17,314·25 | 12,355·22 | 11,945 |
| 3 | Magnesite ... | 4 | 1 | 1,431 | (a) 1,860·25 | 1,760 dead rent |
| 4 | Kaolin ... | 4 | ... | 2,563·4 | 2,563·4 | 2,103 |
| 5 | Soapstone ... | 3 collecting licenses | ... | 114 | 114 | 50 |
| 6 | Asbestos ... | 1 license | ... | 14 | 14 | ... |

Mining Revenue.

**95.** The demand for the year under royalty on minerals other than gold amounted to Rs. 48,630-7-1 and the collection was Rs. 48,631-6-1, or an excess of Re. 0-15-0 over the demand. The total demand under mining revenue other than royalty on gold for the year 1928-29 amounted to Rs. 2,74,148-14-1 and the collection was* Rs. 2,74,149-13-1, or an excess of Re. 0-15-0 over the demand.

(*a*) Includes ore from previous year's stock.

*This includes Rs. 13,274 since written off, waived or adjusted.

**96.** The total number of persons employed in the mining industry in 1928 was 20,961 as against 21,822 in the previous year showing a decrease of 861. Of this number, 18,829 were employed in gold mining, 793 in manganese, 757 on chromium, 311 on iron ore, 33 on limestone, 185 on magnesite, 24 on kaolin and 16 on soapstone and 13 on copper. Mining Labour.

Of the 18,829 employed in Gold Mining, 334 were Europeans, 384 Anglo-Indians and 18,111 Indians. Nine thousand six hundred and thirty-eight persons were employed below ground and 9,191 on surface works. Of the latter, 1,307 were women and 632 children under twelve years of age The working hours, underground and on surface, remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, eight hours for underground and ten hours on surface work with an interval of one hour for mid-day meal. The average wages paid per month to European and Indian employees amounted to £43·80 and Rs, 29·49 respectively during the year 1928 as against £43·52 and Rs. 29·90 during the previous year. Although the relationship between employer and employee has been maintained on a satisfactory basis generally, two strikes took place during the year, one at the Champion Reefs Mines and the other at the Oorgaum Mine.

**97.** The total number of accidents reported for the year 1928 was 194 against 221 in the year 1927. Of these, 37 were fatal, 149 serious, one was trivial, and seven were non-mining. The total number of fatal and serious accidents was 186 giving a rate of 8·87 per 1,000 persons employed, the corresponding figure for the year 1927 being 9·71. Of the total number of accidents reported, inquiries were instituted in 186 cases and results recorded. Thirteen or 6·99 per cent (against 17 or 8·02 per cent in the previous year) were due to negligence, 16 or 8·60 per cent (against 15 or 7·8 per cent in the previous year) were due to recklessness and 157 or 84·41 per cent (against 180 or 84·90 per cent in the previous year) were classed as unavoidable. In the 37 fatal accidents, 43 persons were either killed or died from the results of injuries received, giving a mortality of 2·05 per 1,000 persons employed as against 2·57 per 1,000 persons employed during 1927. Again, of the 37 fatal accidents, 22 or 59·46 per cent were unavoidable, 10 or 27·03 per cent were due to recklessness and 5 or 13·51 per cent were due to negligence. There were four individual accidents involving 2 or more fatalities and in these 4 cases 10 persons lost their lives. Classified according to causes, 9 fatal accidents involving 15 deaths were due to rockbursts, 4 involving 4 deaths were on account of falls of ground, 11 involving 11 deaths were due to falling in shafts, winzes and stopes, etc., 4 involving 4 deaths were due to explosives misfires etc., one involving one death as a result of being run over either by skips or cages and the remaining due to other causes. Besides the above, six non-casualty accidents were reported during the year under the mining rules. Compensation paid to workmen for injuries caused by accidents amounted to Rs. 1,30,118 as against Rs. 1,50,589 in the previous year. Accidents.

There were 58 prosecutions during the year under report in respect of theft and illegal possession of mining materials involving 95 persons of whom 89 were convicted; 17 prosecutions as against 23 in the preceding year were launched for breach of the Mining Regulation. Four persons were prosecuted in connection with the accidents during the year and two of them were convicted and the other two absconded. The prosecution of a single individual for a breach of the mining rules, not resulting in an accident, was launched and ended in his conviction.

**98.** During the year eight licenses were granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in, and sale from, a magazine as against the same number in 1927. Seven hundred and ninety-six licenses were issued by the District Magistrates for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives or ten more than in the previous year. In all, 804 licenses were granted in the State for the year compared with 794 during 1927. All the main and subsidiary magazines included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in bulk both on the Kolar Gold Fields and outside and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft heads, were inspected in detail during the year and the lightning conductors attached to them tested. The stocks were found to be within the sanctioned limits and cases of explosives were properly stacked and disposed of. The lightning conductors were found to be in good working order. Explosives.

The physical condition of explosives in the different magazines was found to be good. The buildings were in good order and well maintained. The total number of inspections of explosives premises carried out during the year by the Magisterial and Police Officers was 381 against 320 during 1927. There were 18 prosecutions under the Mysore Explosives Rules for unlicensed manufacture of or dealing in explosives, six of them being in connection with accidents and conviction was secured in all cases. During the year under report, 47 accidents were reported as due to explosives involving the death of 11 persons and causing serious injuries to 53 others, the corresponding figures for the State during 1927 being 45, 20 and 51 respectively. Of these 47 accidents, 4 occurred on the Kolar Gold Field. Drilling into and intersecting sockets were the causes of accidents in mines. In two out of the four accidents on the Kolar Gold Field, departmental action was taken and in the remaining two cases, the maistries concerned were themselves so seriously injured as to unfit them for further work.

## (xii) Public Works.

Grant and outlay

**99.** The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 65,40,572 against which an outlay of Rs. 62,71,630 was incurred. Besides this, an outlay of Rs. 3,26,657 was incurred from contributions and other sources, bringing the total expenditure of the department to Rs. 65,98,287. The aggregate modified grant under State Funds was Rs. 41,91,451 against which there was an outlay of Rs. 37,74,578. The grant under Irrigation Cess Fund was Rs. 4,24,800 and the recorded outlay against it amounted to Rs. 4,23,183. The total grant sanctioned under District Funds was Rs. 6,58,749 against which an expenditure of Rs. 7,95,343 was incurred.

State Funds. Irrigation works charged to Revenue.

**100.** The expenditure on Irrigation works charged to revenue was Rs. 9,05,823, comprising Rs. 4,55,998 on tanks, Rs. 2,46,321 on channels and Rs. 2,03,504 on minor tanks including minor tank restoration. The important original works in progress during the year were :—

*Tanks.*—

(1) Constructing a new tank at Tumbadi, Koratagere sub-aluk.—the year's outlay was Rs. 44,947. The stream was bunded up and the flood water diverted across certain sections.

(2) Constructing a new tank at Nidasale, Kunigal taluk.—Work was started in February 1929, the year's outlay being Rs. 10,315. A portion of the stream to the left for nearly half the length was cleared of silt and the bund founded.

(3) Opening a feeder channel from North Pinakini to Gangasandra tank ; masonry works were almost completed and good progress was made in the excavation of the channel. The year's outlay was Rs. 10,000.

(4) Strengthening the bund of Somambudhi Agrahara tank, the year's outlay being Rs. 11,235.

(5) Constructing a new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairige in the Hunsur taluk ;—the year's outlay was Rs. 12,166. The bund, as well as the left bank channel, were completed.

(6) Constructing a reservoir across the Kumudwati river near Anjanapur, Shikarpur taluk. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 1,12,034.

NOTE.—The works completed during the year were

(*a*) New tank at Bavanahalli in Chiknayakanahalli.

(*b*) Reconstructing the waste weir of Gottigere tank, Turuvekere sub-taluk and

(*c*) Restoring Martikere tank.

*Channels.*—

(1) Constructing a masonry anicut across the Bhrugu river near Halasur, Mysore district ; and opening a right bank channel, the year's outlay was Rs. 27,933. A length of 24 miles of channel and the two head sluices were completed and about 600 acres of extra lands were brought under cultivation.

(2) Constructing an anicut across the Bhadra river at Gopala and opening a right bank channel in the Shimoga district. The year's outlay was Rs. 1,45,443. The anicut was completed in all respects and water was let in the channel for irrigation up to the 37th mile.

(3) Opening the left bank channel from Kudlur anicut. The year's outlay was Rs. 22,913.

Channel conservancy.

**101.** The total length of the river channels, outside the scope of the Krishnarajasagara Works, maintained during the year was 460½ miles. The distribution of water during the irrigation season was as usual carried out in respect of these channels under the direction of the Revenue Department.

Civil works Buildings.

**102.** The expenditure during the year on original works amounted to Rs. 6,31,009. The important works in progress were:—(1) Constructing the maternity hospital at Tiptur. The outlay during the year was Rs. 9,321. (2) Constructing a combined dispensary and wards at Tarikere. Outlay during the year was Rs. 11,662. (3) Constructing the administrative block in the Sri Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan; outlay Rs. 11,084. (4) Constructing the New Guests' Mansion near Lalitadri Hill, Mysore; there was an outlay of Rs. 69,113 during the year and the work was nearly completed. (5) Extending the Hotel Metropole in Mysore-outlay was Rs. 33,263. The work was completed. (6) Constructing officials' quarters at Sagar, Tirthahalli and Saklespur; the outlay during the year was Rs. 35,127. Ten quarters each at Sagar and Tirthahalli were nearly completed. The expenditure on repairs to buildings during the year was Rs. 1,56,553. All the Government buildings were kept up in a fair state of repair.

Communications.

**103.** The expenditure under this head on original works amounted to Rs. 1,59,374, of which a sum of Rs. 45,384 was incurred on roads, Rs. 14,930 on travellers' bungalows and inspection lodges and Rs. 99,060 on boats and bridges. An expenditure of (*a*) Rs. 2,633 was incurred on the Srinivaspur-Punganur road, which was completed during the year, (b) Rs. 6,749 on Huliyur-Amrutur road which was also completed, (*c*) Rs. 4,880 on opening a new road from Hole-Narsipur to Channarayapatna, which was thrown open for vehicular traffic in January 1929. and (d) Rs. 7,864 on improving and extending Talaguppa-Aralgode road. An outlay of Rs. 28,515 was incurred on the construction of a bridge across the Cauvery river at T-Narsipur, Rs. 8,886 on the bridge across Nallurhalla on the Shimoga-Mangalore road and Rs. 4,821 on constructing a girder bridge across Budanurhalla near Keralapur which was opened for traffic during the year. The expenditure on repairs under the head "Communications" was Rs. 9,44,425, of which a sum of Rs. 8,92,209 was incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs of State Fund roads and Rs. 38,733 on repairs to first and second class travellers' bungalows. A total length of 2,132 miles of State Fund roads was maintained during the year of which 1,832¾ miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the roads worked out to Rs. 418 per mile.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

**104.** The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 86,087 of which a sum of Rs. 246 was spent on improvements of towns, Rs. 80,467 on water supply and Rs. 5,374 on miscellaneous items. An outlay of Rs. 59,459 was incurred during the year in laying out cast iron pipes up to the Jewel Filters, Mysore.

Water supply, Bangalore.

**105.** The total outlay on the maintenance of the Chamarajendra Water Works at Bangalore was Rs. 2,52,560 of which Rs. 550 was charged to the Bangalore, District Board, Rs. 438 to the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Rs. 240 to the Medical Department, Rs. 85,431 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and Rs. 47,505 to recoveries on account of consumption of excess water, sale of water and metre hire. The net balance charged to the Bangalore City Municipality was Rs. 1,18,396. The total quantity of water received at the Combined Jewell Filters was 1,259 million gallons and the total consumption during the year was 1,257 million gallons of which 602 million gallons were supplied to the Bangalore City and 593 million gallons to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the balance of 62 million gallons representing the quantity allowed for washing filters. The consumption in the City works out to 14·5 gallons per head per day against 13 gallons per head per day during the previous year. The Hesaraghatta and Yelemallappa Chetty tanks received good supplies of water during the year under report. The project for the construction of a masonry dam across the Arkavati river near Tippagondanahalli for improving the supply of water to Bangalore was under the consideration of Government.

Water supply, Mysore.

**106.** The expenditure on the maintenance of the Vani Vilas water works at Mysore amounted to Rs. 1,34,653 of which a sum of Rs. 44,535 was met from State Funds, and the balance of Rs. 90,118 by the Mysore City Municipality. The quantity of water pumped from Belagola was 837 million gallons (against 796

million gallons in the previous year), which works out to 28·66 gallons per head per day against 26 gallons per head per day in 1927-28. The two high lift pumps and the booster pump installed in the Viceroy road during the previous year worked satisfactorily. All the six filters were in service and the quality of water was good.

Water supply, Kolar Gold Fields.

**107.** The outlay on the maintenance of the Kolar Gold Fields water works amounted to Rs. 91,088. A quantity of 418 million gallons was pumped during the year, of which 358·6 million gallons were consumed by the several mining companies, 27 million gallons by Robertsonpet and the remaining 32·4 million gallons by other consumers. Against the budgetted revenue of Rs. 2,10,000 the amount recovered for water consumed by the several mining companies was Rs. 2,12,961 and from other consumers Rs. 24,961, bringing the total amount realised to Rs. 2,37,922. Only two high lift pumps were in operation throughout the year and were maintained in an efficient condition. The level of water in the Bethmangala tank was fairly high.

District Funds.

**108.** An expenditure of Rs. 7,95,343 was incurred under this head during the year. There was an outlay of Rs. 12,654 on the construction of the road from Chitaldrug to Naikanahatti *via* Turuvanur. The expenditure under repairs, both annual maintenance and special repairs, amounted to Rs. 5,93,854. A total length of 3,569 miles of District Fund roads, of which 1,754 miles are metalled, was maintained. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 166 per mile.

Other Funds.

**109.** The outlay incurred under the Irrigation Cess Fund during the year was Rs. 4,23,183 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 4,24,800. A large number of works were undertaken during the year and the channels under the Vani Vilas Sagara were maintained in fair condition. On account of the low level of storage in the reservoir, water could not be supplied for paddy crop during the year. Contribution works included as usual those carried out from Muzrai and Municipal Funds, contributions from private parties, and other sources, such as grant from the Imperial Government. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,26,657. The important works in progress under miscellaneous public improvements were:—

(*a*) Improving water supply to Tumkur Town. Erection of an alum plant for the treatment of raw water to ensure a supply of clear water was completed, the year's outlay being Rs. 28,977

(*b*) Water supply works of Chintamani, Hunsur, Kalasa and Kadur.

Under Military works, an outlay of Rs. 1,38,230 was incurred on accommodation of troops. The important works in progress during the year were :—

(1) Constructing quarters for non-commissioned officers and sowars at Wodderpalya, Mysore. The work was completed during the year.

(2) Constructing Barr lines at Shimoga. The second block of Units was completed. There was an outlay of Rs. 15,765 during the year.

There was an outlay of Rs. 83,342 under the Mysore University Fund, the principal original works in progress being the construction of the Intermediate College and the Medical College buildings at Mysore.

An outlay of Rs. 2,02,520 was incurred under Educational works against a grant of Rs. 2,38,851. The important works were :—

(1) Constructing a High School at Madhugiri. The building was completed and handed over to the Education Department.

(2) Constructing a High School at Nanjangud. The work was started and there was an outlay of Rs. 17,177 during the year.

(3) Constructing an additional block to the High School at Kolar. The work was started during the year.

(4) Constructing a building for the Defectives at Mysore. The outhouses and kitchen block were started, the outlay during the year being Rs. 9,283.

Tank Restoration.

**110.** The total outlay under this head during the year was Rs. 1,66,984. Good progress was secured and 98 tank works were completed out of 364 works on hand. The number of tanks brought to standard upto the end of 1928-29 was 1271 major tanks and 2,279 minor tanks.

Establishment, tools and plant.

**111.** The charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 10,07,458 which, on the total expenditure on works and repairs under all funds, gave a percentage of

18·32 against 19·52 per cent (revised) in 1927-28. The expenditure under tools and plant amounted to Rs. 50,490.

**Inspections.**

**112.** The Chief Engineer travelled over 4,793 miles of roads and visited 88 places inspecting the works situated thereat or in the vicinity. There was increased activity under irrigation works and the Chief Engineer and other officers of the Department were in close touch with all the works in progress which resulted in systematic repairs of roads and satisfactory progress on irrigation works. The work of inspection done by the Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers was also satisfactory.

**Schemes under consideration.**

**113.** An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,08,000 for constructing the Parasurampur tank and a project for Rs. 2,39,000 in connection with the feeder channel to the Boranakanive on the Singadahalli stream were the two important schemes under consideration by the Department. In connection with the developments contemplated at the Mysore Iron Works and the necessity for additional motive power, a special establishment consisting of one Assistant Engineer, 4 Surveyors and two Sub-Overseers was sanctioned during the year. The investigations were completed and a report with plans and an estimate amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs for constructing a reservoir at a site near Honnemaradi village in Sagar taluk were furnished to the authorities of the Mysore Iron Works for consideration.

**General.**

**114.** With a view to improve the condition of the State Fund roads, orders were passed during the year sanctioning the formation of a Road Fund and a triennial programme of road repairs has been prepared. Proposals for the formation of an irrigation fund on lines similar to the Road Fund have been formulated. A grant of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum was fixed by Government in respect of irrigation works with effect from 1929-30. The formation of project sub-divisions attached to the three divisions of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur was sanctioned by Government from 1st July 1929.

### Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works.

**115.** The main activities of the Krishnarajasagara Section during the year were connected with the following :—

(1) Negotiations and discussions with the Madras Government in connection with various points to give effect to the agreement with that Government and arbitration regarding the dispute about the interpretation of clauses seven and eight of the agreement for fixing the limit discharges due to Madras.

(2) Execution of the Dam and Irwin Canal works, investigation of projects of branch channels and development of irrigation in the third section of the Irwin Canal and Kabbini Reservoir.

(3) Maintenance and distribution of water and extensions in connection with the existing irrigation.

**116.** The dispute referred to in number 1 arose on account of the breaches caused by the extraordinary floods of 1924 in the Cauvery Dam and other control works in the Upper Anicut in the Madras Presidency. It was first dealt with by the Arbitration appointed with the consent of both the Governments and then was brought to a settlement by compromise. Agreement was also reached on several other points under correspondence at the same time by personal discussion.

**117.** The estimates of the Krishnarajasagara Dam Works which were in operation since 1911 were closed and a fresh estimate amounting to Rs. 32·47 lakhs was sanctioned for the remaining works. Works for the top-finish of the Dam, ornamental lights on the parapet walls, and road over the Dam and construction of three new temples on the North Bank in place of those submerged were practically completed. The construction of Government and other buildings such as the official's quarters, Barr and Police lines, the Sri Narayanaswamy Temple connected with the formation of Yedatore new town, made good progress and were nearly completed. The Irwin Canal works which were put into execution in the previous year made good progress during the year under report. Excavation was completed to the extent of nearly 80 per cent in all the miles in the first section. Masonry and other works were in brisk progress and all important works are expected to be completed by the end of June 1930. In the tunnel section, the tunnel has been excavated to a length of 4,000 feet nearly, against a total length of 9,133 feet. The excavation in approach and deep cuts also made considerable progress. Construction work was put in hand in the Maddur distributary, which is intended to

serve 27,000 acres and progressed well. The Krishnarajasagara Committee met during the year and made several important recommendations for development of irrigation which were under the consideration of Government at the end of the year. The other problems dealt with were the preparation of detailed projects for the Cauvery and other branches and investigation in regard to measures for the development of irrigation. Works necessary for the development of irrigation by the extension of existing channels were in progress in respect of Devaroy, Madhavamantri, Ramasamudram and Chikdevarayasagara and other channels.

**118.** The outlay under different heads of service of the Krishnarajasagara Circle during the year amounted to Rs. 45,63,756 against a grant of Rs. 49,22,924. A sum of Rs. 73,986 was expended out of State funds on irrigation works, both original and repairs, Rs. 71,083 on Civil works, Rs. 10,749 on military works, Rs. 2,24,360 on the Krishnarajasagara Hydro Electric and irrigation works (Revenue), Rs. 1,38,107 on Dam Works (Capital) Rs. 10,551 on surveys for other reservoirs and Rs. 39,76,107 on the Irwin Canal project. The cost of work done out of other funds amounted to Rs. 87,886 of which Rs. 8,994 represents the cost of contribution works.

Krishnarajasagara and Dam Works.

**119.** The regulation of water through sluices of the Dam was attended to with the usual care to meet the demands of power, monsoon and hot-weather irrigation, and also in keeping up with the terms of Agreement with the Government of Madras. Including the outlay of Rs. 1,38,107 during the year, the total outlay on the Dam works comes to Rs. 2,16,98,252. Under land acquisition an expenditure of Rs. 1,20,233 was incurred towards payment of compensation for lands and houses acquired and loss of crops, etc. The outlay in connection with Yedatore new town amounted to Rs. 79,508 and was incurred on works of lay-out, buildings and water supply. Under miscellaneous works, such as the maintenance of roads, shifting of buildings, etc., the amount spent was Rs. 25,292. The outlay on waste weir protective works was Rs. 9,636. The cost of the establishment on Dam works during the year was Rs. 8,485 representing a percentage of 4·41 on the work outlay.

Irwin Canal Project.

**120.** Against a final grant of Rs. 40,54,000 for the Irwin Canal, the total outlay was Rs. 39,76,107, resulting in a net lapse of Rs. 77,893. Three hundred and ninety-seven and half acres of land were acquired during the year for canal purposes and Mandya extension, and compensation was paid to the extent of Rs. 58,815. Canal works consisted of mainly canal excavation and banking and important masonry works. Masonry works executed related to (1) Hanumanahalla crossing and (2) Katteri, Damadahalla, Chandrahalla, Lokapavani, Tirumalasagara and Bevinkuppe acqueducts.

**121.** Two bridges in the first and second miles were completed and approaches formed. Annual repairs to the buildings in the North Bank at Krishnarajasagara were attended to. Tunnel section works during the year consisted of approach and draft cut excavation and tunnel boring. The hoisting arrangements for tunnel boring at the two central shafts were completed and work resumed at all the six faces with the aid of suitable machinery. Masonry lining and arch work were constructed to a length of 200 feet in the East Portal. An outlay of Rs. 2,17,792 on approach and draft cuts, Rs. 6,95,684 on tunnel excavation and Rs. 1,20,213 on other allied works was incurred in this section. In the third section of the canal in which the lands to be irrigated are situated, construction of the Maddur branch was taken up and most of the canal excavation work in the first 20 miles of this branch was completed and collection of materials for starting masonry works made good progress. The outlay incurred was Rs. 4,33,929 of which Rs. 3,10,068 was on excavation. Permanent quarters at Mandya for the canal staff were completed and given for occupation. The outlay incurred on permanent buildings was Rs. 50,677 and on temporary buildings Rs. 19,720. The division was also engaged in surveys and investigation for preparing the project for the irrigation of the full area. The alignment for the Cauvery branch was investigated in great detail. An expenditure of Rs. 4,636 was incurred on surveys. The establishment charges on canal works amounted to Rs. 3,76,926, representing a percentage of 9·95 on work outlay.

Irrigation and Cess Fund Works.

**122.** The outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 75,013 and was incurred on the maintenance and special repairs of the river channels in the Cauvery valley, including those transferred to the Hassan Division for maintenance during the preceding year. The following were among the special repairs done:—(1) Constructing a

bridge across the Ramaswami Channel at Magadahalli, (2) Constructing *bidagandis* at 6 and 7/8 of the Virijanadi Channel, (3) Constructing a *bidagandi* at 20/5 of the Devaroy Channel, (4) Converting the gap in the Ramasumdram anicut commonly known as "Konanakundi" into a vent with a shutter. Extensions under existing channels below the reservoir such as Chikdevarayasagara, Devaroy and Virijanadi, etc., were completed for securing an additional extent of about 1,600 acres in all and proposals for further extension to the extent of about 3,000 acres were nearly ready.

**123.** The floods of 1929 were above normal, the highest water level being 116·96 feet. A discharge of 97,000 cusecs was passed with a depth of 9·9 feet over the crest of the body wall against 5·5 feet in 1927-28. The waste weir works stood the test well. Floods.

**124.** The health of the labour camps at Krishnarajasagara and in the Irwin Canal area was good except for a few cases of malaria. Sir M. Visvesvaraya inspected the waste weir works in *plus* 106 valley in connection with the design of automatic gates in May 1929 and also the tunnel works at Hulikere. The Chief Engineer, Krishnarajasagara, inspected the Krishnarajasagara, Tunnel and other works in the Circle almost every month. There was a fatal accident on the Katteri acqueduct by the falling of a mound of earth. The father of the deceased was compensated. Two deaths occurred at Hulikere on account of blasting operations. General.

## (xiii) Electrical Department.

**125.** The net capital outlay ncurred during the year was Rs. 16,56,352, bringing the grand total to Rs. 2,45,51,218 up to the end of 1928-29. In addition to the above, there was an expenditure of Rs. 43,789 under (3) Telephones for installing automatic telephones. The important capital works in progress during the year were :— Capital Works.

(*a*) *VII Installation Works.*—
The works at Sivasamudram, Kankanhalli and Kolar Gold Fields have almost been completed and works at Bangalore and Mysore were in full progress. An expenditure of Rs. 4,24,191 was incurred on the works at Mysore, mainly on the completion of the new Transformer Station at Mysore and the realignment of some of the distribution lines. The total outlay, both Capital and Depreciation Fund, on the VII Installation up to the end of June 1929 was Rs. 36,80,663 of which Rs. 6,09,158 were incurred during the year under report. The second of the 8,000 E. H. P. generating units was put into regular service during the year.

(*b*) *Power Supply to Hulikere.*—
Subsidary works such as Installation of transformer centres and giving power service to several places on the Irwin Canal, involving an outlay of Rs. 25,434, were executed during the course of the year.

(*c*) *Electrification of Bowringpet.*—
An expenditure of Rs. 4,039 was incurred on the construction of additional block of operators' quarters and cooly quarters, Office and Stores. The revenue during the year was Rs. 9,373. There were 4 power installations, 5 irrigation pumping installations, 131 lighting connections and 107 street lights at the end of the year.

(*d*) *Electrification of Kolar Town.*—
There was an outlay of Rs. 96,280 during the year. The erection and equipment of the transformer station and the construction of Office and Stores were completed. Power service has also been started recently.

(*e*) *Electrification of Channapatna.*—
Power service was started on the 28th July 1928. A sum of Rs. 7,200 was spent during the year, bringing the total Capital outlay to Rs. 2,14,704.

(*f*) *Electrification of Tumkur.*—
The work was started during 1927-28. A sum of Rs. 1,00,453 was spent during the year. The construction of the station building and operators' quarters as well as the erection of the machinery in the transformer station and running distribution lines were completed.

(*g*) *Power Supply to Mettur.*—
The work that was commenced in February 1928 in connection with the supply of power to C. M. P. was completed and power service given on 25th November 1928. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,90,270. The transmission line was completed under very difficult conditions as it runs through very rugged and thick jungle in the Coimbatore district.

(*h*) *Electrification of Seringapatam.*—
The outlay during the year was Rs. 19,467. The transmission line was completed and 28 bungalow lighting installations and 2 power installations were given service during the

year. The distribution line has also been run and arrangements are being made to give service for street lights early in 1929-30.

(*i*) *Electrification of Nanjangud.*—

Power service was given during the year and there were 125 street lights, 3 power installations and 49 bungalow lighting installations at the end of June 1929. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 1,325.

**126.** The total outlay incurred during the year on extension of power and lighting and street lighting was Rs. 3,52,473. Several pumping installations and other works were carried out under this head. The important works under interior power and lighting in progress during the year were :—

(*a*) Installing Ornamental lights along Nagarthpet road, Bangalore ... Rs. 11,629

(*b*) Installing Ornamental lights from Market Circus along Mysore road, Bangalore ... ... ... ... ... „ 12,487

**127.** The Depreciation Fund outlay amounted to Rs. 3,06,884 as against Rs. 3,96,500 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure were the proportional portions of the outlay on the VII Installation works, and replacement of deteriorated balgi poles. A large number of works were executed during the year on behalf of other departments or private parties under the head "Contribution and other Departmental Works", the total expenditure incurred being Rs. 1,37,570.

The important works were :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Installing motors for about 35 consumers for irrigation pumps in Bangalore taluk ... ... | 20,172 |
| (2) Installing Fairyland lamps on the north wing of the Palace Court Yard at Mysore ... ... ... | 8,842 |
| (3) Installing ornamental lights on the parapet and gooseneck fittings in each sluice gate of the K. R. S. Dam ... .. | 21,995 |
| (4) Installing electric lift in the New Guests' Mansion at Mysore ... | 18,238 |
| (5) Wiring for lights and fans in the New Guests' Mansion at Mysore .. | 10,898 |

Power.

**128.** The power generated during the year was 160,097,420 kilowat hours, against 161,894,410 kilowat hours in the previous year, and the gross earnings (demand) were Rs. 43,98,575 against Rs. 40,93,667 in the previous year giving a cost of 1·188 pies per kilowat hour against 1·094 pies per kilowat hour in the preceding year. The total number of installations at the end of the year was 694 for power and 11,991 for lighting against 471 for power and 10,937 for lighting in the previous year. There were 223 additions to the power installations and 1,054 to lighting installations including cooking, or a total increase of 11·20 per cent over that of the previous year. The number of street lights in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields, Bowringpet, Kankanhalli, Channapatna and Nanjangud was 7,283 against 6,817 in the previous year, showing an increase of 466 or 7 per cent over the number of lights at the end of the previous year. The maximum load for power at generating station was 37,063 H. P., of which the load for Mining Companies was 21,984 H. P., Bangalore 10,188 H. P., Mysore 4,021 H. P. and Mettur 870 H. P. Rebates granted to the Mining Companies during the year amounted to £32,361 or 9·94 per cent of the total mining revenue as against £26,859 or 8·84 per cent in the previous year. Rebates were due to break-down of the Mining Companies' plant and other causes over which the department had no control.

Stores.

**129.** The total value of the actual purchases made during the year amounted to Rs. 17,24,958 of which Rs. 12,27,276 were on foreign orders and Rs. 4,97,692 on local orders. The opening balance of stock in the stores of the department was valued at Rs. 16,67,602. The receipts including transfers within the department amounted in value to Rs. 31,03,962 bringing the total to Rs. 47,71,564. The issues during the year were valued at Rs. 30,27,645 leaving a balance of stock amounting in value to Rs. 17,43,919. The stores operations of the department for the year resulted in a net debit of Rs. 76,317 to stock, which was due mostly to the receipt of materials for VII Installation issued in 1929-30. The Committee of the departmental officers appointed to eliminate all obsolete articles and maintain the Store balance at the minimum, held 3 meetings during the year. A list of obsolete materials amounting in value to Rs. 98,000 relating to Sivasamudram section was prepared and recommendation sent up to Government for scrapping of the materials and write off of the value thereof. All the sectional stores including the central stores were counted

twice and statements of differences prepared and adjustments effected under competent authority.

Workshops.

**130.** The value of the works turned out in the workshops at Sivasamudram and Mysore under the control of the Department was Rs. 42,327 against Rs. 46,709 in the previous year. The materials required for the Bangalore Power and Lighting Section mainly for capital works and extensions to Interior Power and Lighting were manufactured at the Central Industrial Workshop, the necessary materials being supplied by the Department. The value of the articles was Rs. 84,388.

Interruptions and Accidents.

**131.** There were 212 interruptions during the year lasting for 89 hours and 24 minutes at Kolar, Bangalore, Mysore and Metur out of which 25 interruptions for 68 hours and 56 minutes were by previous arrangements. In addition to this, there were 18, 73, 57 and 39 interruptions due to trouble in Kolar, Bangalore, Mysore and Metur respectively, the average duration of each trouble being 8·3, 1·7, 1·9 and 14 minutes respectively. The troubles on Metur Transmission lines were due to the running of the new transmission line in the thick forest. There were 9 fatal accidents, 6 at Bangalore, 1 at Sivasamudram and 2 at Mysore. The injured were promptly attended to and given necessary medical aid. All necessary precautionary measures have been taken to prevent accidents.

Finance.

**132.** The gross demand for the year under the several sections of the Department was Rs. 43,98,575 (excluding interest on the Depreciation Fund during 1928-29) as against Rs. 40,93,667 for the preceding year. Including the previous year's arrears of Rs. 2,09,618, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 46,08,193. The collections during the year were Rs. 43,44,651 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,63,542 at the end of June 1929. The increased revenue was mainly due to the power supply to the Metur Dam Works and Hulikere Tunnel Works during the year and also to the extension of power supply to the rural towns. The operation, and maintenance expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 9,95,257 (excluding the contribution to the departmental provident fund and the revenue suspense) as against Rs. 9,24,769 in 1927-28, and the amount set apart from revenue for credit to the depreciation fund was Rs. 4,17,570 as against Rs. 3,96,500 in the preceding year. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 28,61,867 resulting in a return of 11·65 per cent on the total capital of Rs. 2,45,51,218, excluding the capital expenditure on the Reservoir at the end of June 1929, as against 12·15 per cent on the total capital at the close of June 1928. The true return including the cost of the Reservoir and other works of the combined scheme will be 4·82 per cent as against 5·3 per cent in 1927-28. The cost of power per B.T.U. was 0·099 of an anna or 1·188 of a pie as against 0·091 of an anna or 1·094 of a pie in the preceding year. The working expenses of the Department excluding depreciation amounted to 22·65 per cent of the gross revenue for the year as against 22·60 per cent in 1927-28.

General.

**133.** The policy of Government to encourage the extension of power supply to rural towns and to give incentive to agriculturists to use electric power for agricultural purposes was vigorously worked during the year. In addition to the electrification of Channapatna, Kolar, Mettur, Nanjangud, Seringapatam, Tumkur, Closepet, etc., towns referred to in para 125 *supra*, estimates for the electrification of Anekal in the Bangalore district and Nagenhalli in Mysore district were sanctioned during the year. Estimates for power supplies to the towns of Shimoga, Hassan, Yedatore, Hole-Narsipur, Melkote, Chamarajnagar, Hunsur and French Rocks were under the consideration of the Department. The scheme for the supply of small electrically driven pumps on hire-purchase system, with other concessions for pumping water from wells sanctioned in the previous year, worked satisfactorily. The rate of power to be supplied to these pumps was reduced to one and a half anna per unit without a minimum. One hundred and thirteen applications for pumping installations were received during the year and 46 were complied with. There were 107 pumping installations in service at the end of the year as against 55 at the end of the preceding year. Arrangements are being made to get creosoted Balgi poles from the Bhadravati Iron Works as experience showed that the use of the uncreosoted poles for transmission lines was not white-ant proof. A Sectional Officers' meeting was held once during the year, at which several important matters relating to the departmental works were discussed in detail.

## (xiv) Railways.

Open lines worked both by the M. & S. M. Railway Co., and the State.

**134.** The length of the Mysore State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 271·48 miles, of which 9·88 miles were of broad gauge and 261·60 miles of metre gauge.

The length of the lines worked by the State however increased from 424·29 miles in 1927-28 to 425·64 miles in the year under report, due to the opening of the section between Shimoga and Shimoga town (1·35 miles).

The total net addition to the capital outlay on the lines worked by both the Company and the State and under construction was Rs. 17,54,702 during the year under report bringing the total investment on Railways to Rs. 5,48,35,721 at the end of 30th June 1929, of which a sum of Rs. 14,52,521 represented the Stores and Suspense balances of the Railway.

The total revenue derived from the Railways during the year was Rs. 88·27 lakhs, almost the same as that realised during the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 88·19 lakhs. There was however a diminution in the net receipts to the extent of Rs. 1·07 lakhs. This was due to a book debit of Rs. 2·68 lakhs by transfer to the credit of the Depreciation Fund of the Mysore Railways; the yield on the Railway investment however remained the same, at 6·7 per cent on Capital during both the years.

**135.** *Lines worked by the Company.*—The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 49·82 lakhs as against Rs. 52·59 lakhs in the previous year, while the expenses showed a decrease of Rs. 5·10 lakhs from Rs. 30·40 lakhs in 1927-28 to Rs. 25·30 lakhs during the year under report. Consequently the percentage of working expenses to gross earnings dropped down from 57·81 to 50·78 per cent in 1928-29. After payment of guaranteed interest on the Sterling Loan and the surplus profits payable to the Company, the net receipts from the lines worked by the Company amounted to Rs. 16·95 lakhs as against Rs. 14·79 lakhs in the previous year.

**136.** *Lines worked by the State.*—The gross earnings of the lines worked by the State increased from Rs. 38·04 lakhs in 1927-28 to Rs. 38·45 lakhs in the year under report. The percentage of ordinary working expenses to gross earnings was 60·12 during the year under report as against 59·50 per cent in 1927-28. The slight rise in the percentage of expenses was due to the payment of arrear claims relating to previous years. From the total net revenue of Rs. 15·54 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 7·68 lakhs was transferred to the Depreciation Fund, which brought the balance in the fund to Rs. 5·67 lakhs at the end of the year. The payment of guaranteed interest to the Kolar District Board and the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company, and surplus profits payable to them amounted to Rs. 1·84 lakhs, which resulted in the net receipts of Rs. 6·66 lakhs to Government in the year under report.

**137.** Sixteen and a half thousand more passengers and 20,000 tons extra goods were carried during the year, the total traffic being 4,483,000 passengers and 3,82,000 tons of goods.

**138.** With a view to lessen the hire charges on coaching and goods stock obtained from the foreign railways, the following additional stock has been constructed or ordered. Electric head lights were fitted to 20 locomotives.

*Constructed—*

*Metre Gauge—*

2 Locomotives.
1 First and Second Class Bogie.
4 Bogie thirds.
14 Bogie Luggage, third and brake.
4 Heavy brake-vans.

*Narrow Gauge—*

2 Bogie Luggage, third and brake.

*2'-0" Gauge—*

3 Bogie Thirds.

*Ordered—*

3 Heavy Passenger Engines for Metre Gauge.
1 Locomotive for Narrow Gauge.
80 Covered Goods Wagons.
5 Horse Boxes.
40 Horse Wagons.

Stores.

**139.** The year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,55,850 and stores to the extent of Rs. 12,17,730 were purchased, while the issues and sales amounted to Rs. 14,24,445 leaving a balance of Rs. 5,49,135 at the end of the year. There was thus a large reduction in the stores balance during the year.

**140.** There was fortunately no accident to trains that caused serious injury to passengers or damages to property. Five persons were run over by trains and killed. Of these, three were mad persons who attempted to board a running train and the other two were trespassers. One Railway servant while working underneath a carriage in sick siding at Mysore was crushed to death, due to shunting without notice. The number of passengers injured during the year was five, due to either falling or jumping out of trains. The number of engine failures was 55 against 42 in the previous year and the cattle accidents during the year increased from 74 in 1927-28 to 98. Accidents.

**141.** Among the facilities provided for the public are:— General.

(i) the introduction of a through train service between Mysore and Shimoga with running power between Arsikere and Birur from 1st October 1928.
(ii) an extra passenger train on the Chickjajur-Chitaldrug Railway and
(iii) an additional mixed train service between Bangalore and Maddur.

Arrangements have been made with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to introduce train service between Mysore and Hubli *via* Guntakal and between Mysore and Poona *via* Bangalore.

To obviate the inconvenience to public at the joint stations, the traffic control and working of the narrow gauge stations at Bangalore and Bowringpet have been taken over by the State from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company with effect from 1st August 1929.

The Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway has been opened for through booking of goods traffic from 1st April 1929.

An Advisory Committee consisting of persons representing the various public bodies in Mysore was constituted during the year to advise the Railway Administration on matters affecting the general public convenience on the following matters:—

(1) alteration in the time-table of passenger services.
(2) alteration in rates and fares and changes in Goods classification.
(3) proposals in regard to new projects and extensions and to new rolling stock.

**142.** With a view to improve the service more on branch lines and also to run faster trains, the re-railing of the Birur-Shimoga section has been taken on hand and the materials have just arrived to start the work. A pucca new station building and goods shed at Nanjangud at a cost of Rs. 94,347 are under construction. The flag station at Mysore South is also being converted into a block-station at a cost of Rs. 74,412, with a timber yard to facilitate direct despatch of timber from that end without entry into the City.

**143.** During the year, the traffic prospects of the following lines were ordered to be investigated, and the reports are awaited:—

Mysore—Coorg,
French Rocks to Nittur *via* Nagamangala,
Chickballapur to Chakarlapalli *via* Bagepalli,
Kolar to Mulbagal, and
Maddur to Kollegal.

**144.** To cope with the working of the anticipated increase in mileage, steps have been taken to train Probationers and, Apprentices in the different branches of the Railway Department and, in pursuance of this policy, three Loco Probationers have been entertained during the year in addition to three Traffic Probationers taken on in the previous year. A third batch of 12 apprentices was taken on to the shops for training during the year and a second batch of 12 students was selected for the Telegraph Training School.

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## (XV) Post and Telegraph Offices.

**145.** Three new post offices were opened during the year bringing the total number of post offices in the State on 30th June 1929 to 540 of which 4 were head offices, 106 sub-offices and 430 branch offices. During the year under report, a meeting of the Superintendents of Post Offices was held and they recommended 22 places for opening new offices. The number of telegraph offices in the State rose from 77 in 1927-28 to 80 during the year.

# CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

## (i) Revenue and Finance.

**1.** The total revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,74,57,981 and showed a rise of Rs. 13,77,006 over the previous year's revenue of Rs. 3,60,80,975. The expenditure chargeable to revenue was Rs. 3,74,02,396 against Rs. 3,60,40,349 in the year 1927-28.

**2.** The total receipts and expenditure on account of service and debt heads were Rs. 4,82,42,179 and Rs. 4,99,78,929 against Rs. 4,46,41,487 and Rs. 4,49,01,033 respectively in the previous year. There was, besides, an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 89,83,160 due to the writing down of the capital value of the plant in the Mysore Iron Works under expert advice.

**3.** The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 62,53,327 against Rs. 79,90,077 on 30th June 1928.

### RECEIPTS.

**4.** The noticeable variations under Receipts of the year 1928-29 as compared with those of 1927-28 are explained below :—

A. I. *Land Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 74,561.

The noticeable increase is under "Miscellaneous" and this is set off by larger refunds on account of hot weather collections, etc., transferred to Krishnarajasagara and the fall in the collections under "Assessment on Lands."

A. I. *Mining Royalty and Leases.*—Decrease Rs. 1,01,106.

The fall under this head is partly due to (a) reduction in the total output of gold, (b) fall in prices and (c) amount of profit adjusted in 1928-29 in working Chrome Mines being less than in the year 1927-28.

B. *Forest Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 5,25,002.

The improvement is due to larger realisations under Sandal Oil and to receipts from the Creosoting plant.

C. *Excise Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 5,52,256.

There has been marked improvement in the realisations of rentals of shops in Excise sales. Better collections of arrears, greater vigilance on the part of the supervising staff for the prevention of smuggling, detection of illicit practices, and the undertaking of works of magnitude such as Irwin Canal, Anjanapur and other Tank works, which have attracted extensive labour, account for the increase in revenue under this head.

D. *Stamps.*—Increase Rs. 25,255.

The apparent increase under General Stamps is set off by larger refunds.

E. *Law and Justice.*—Increase Rs. 9,327.

The increase is due to larger realisations under "Recoveries on account of pauper suits" and "Fees, fines and forfeitures," coupled with a fall under refunds.

F. *Miscellaneous and other Receipts.*—Increase Rs. 1,51,173.

The increase in the earnings is noticeable under all the heads except "Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments," "Stationery and Printing," "Miscellaneous," "Jails" and "Education." The improvement in the net revenue under Income-tax is mainly due to smaller refunds. The increase under "Registration" may be attributed to increase in the monetary transactions. The large fall under "Police" is due to "Motor License Fees" which were hitherto being credited to this head being accounted for during 1928-29 under a new head.—XIX A. "Communications." The fall in the Education Revenue is under "School Fees."

G. *Miscellaneous.*—Increase Rs. 2,28,253.

The noticeable increase under "Interest on Loans" is due to the adjustment of interest on "Land Improvement" and "Takavi" loans merged in the annuities and credited till now under the Debt head "Loans," being adjusted to the credit of this head during the year in accordance with Government Orders. The decrease under "Civil Works" is due to the fact that the realisations under "Tolls on Bridges and Roads" and "Staging bungalow fees" which were hitherto being credited to this head were taken during 1928-29 to the new head, "XIX A. Communications" opened for the purpose. This latter head takes also into account the Motor License Fees, and fees for possession and transport of petrol and for the issue of brake certificates which used to be classified under "Police," "Industries and Commerce," etc., heads.

*General Commercial Service.*—Decrease Rs. 87,713.

The fall in this group is under Railways "Net Receipts" and in the net profit of the Industrial works. The decrease under "Railways" is due to the fact that during the year 1928-29 a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was adjusted as contribution to the Railway Depreciation Fund against only Rs. 4 lakhs during 1927-28. The fall referred to has, to a little extent, been compensated for by the increase under Krishnarajasagara Hydro-electric and Irrigation Works Receipts, due to larger consumption of electrical energy and also to a larger amount having been transferred from Land Revenue to this head on account of hot weather collections, etc.

H. *Debt Heads.*—Increase Rs. 22,23,484.

The increase is mainly under Insurance, Provident and Reserve Funds and Savings Bank Deposits. The large incomings under "Deposits" are mainly due to the change of classification in the matter of accounting the transactions relating to Industrial concerns which has been explained on the expenditure side.

## EXPENDITURE.

**5.** The expenditure of the year 1928-29 under Service and Capital heads amounted to Rs. 4,64,06,905 as against Rs. 4,30,53,507 in the previous year.

**6.** The noticeable increases and decreases under the several heads as compared with the previous year are explained below:—

(1) *Tribute—Subsidy to the British Government.*—Decrease Rs. 10,50,000.

The reduction of Rs. 10,50,000 in the subsidy payable to the Government of India was given effect to from the year 1928-29.

(2) *Revenue Collection Charges.*—Increase Rs. 3,28,805.

The increase mainly appears under "Forest" due to larger expenditure chiefly under Timber and other heads. Under "Land Revenue" there is an increase of about Rs. 51,000 which appears under charges of District Administration. Small increases have also occurred under Excise and Registration.

(3) *Administration.*—Increase Rs. 1,25,848.

The heads "Stationery and Printing Departments, Miscellaneous, Courts of Law, Police and Army are responsible for the increase. The increase under Stationery and Printing is mainly under "Cost of printing paper and stationery" and "purchase of materials and types." Under "Miscellaneous," the increase appears under "Loss on Sterling remittances and on sale of Securities." The increase under Courts of Law is mainly due to the re-organisation of the Court and Process Serving Establishments. The increase under "Police" may be attributed to the revision of the pay and allowances of the Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Jamadars as also to additional expenditure incurred in connection with the Bangalore Disturbances. Under "Army" the increase is explained by larger expenditure under purchase of remounts and Military works, set off partly by less expenditure under "Transport Corps," "Superannuation and Retired Allowances," etc., heads, and also to absence of charges on account of "Schools in Military Areas" which have been accounted for under "Education" during 1928-29.

(4) *Public Instruction.*—Increase Rs. 5,46,774.

The State Grant to the Mysore University during 1928-29 was Rs. 11,60,000 against Rs. 7,84,285 during the previous year. This explains the increase of

Rs. 3,76,000. The balance of the increase is due to larger expenditure under Primary Education, Special Communities Education, Buildings and also to the realisation from Cesses during the year having been less than in 1927-28.

(5) *Medical Charges.*—Increase Rs. 33,245.

The increase appears under the several institutions under "Hospitals and Dispensaries."

(6) *Commercial Services.*—Decrease Rs. 69,91,809.

The increase of about Rs. 11 lakhs under Krishnarajasagara Hydro-electric and Irrigation Works is the net result of larger outlay under Irwin Canal and Electrical Works to an extent of Rs. 13·57 lakhs compensated by a decrease of Rs. 2·22 lakhs under Dam Works. Under Commuted value of Pension, an excess of Rs. 1·61 lakhs appears due to larger number of sanctions. The decrease of Rs. 82,02,761 under Iron Works is the result of an adjustment of a sum of Rs. 86,96,971 during the year to write down the capital value of the plant in the Mysore Iron Works.

(7) *Public Works.*—Increase Rs. 5,50,517.

The increase appears both under Irrigation Works and under Civil Works and Communications due to larger expenditure on Irrigation Works including restoration of minor tanks and on civil buildings undertaken during the year. In accordance with Government Order No. Fl. 2578-667—G. F. 65-28-1, dated 29th September 1929, sanctioning the formation of a Road Fund, a new major head called "24 A. Communications" was opened in the year and the outlay relating to Roads and Bridges, Travellers' Bungalows and Hill Stations which used to be booked under 24. Civil Works was booked under the newly opened head. A sum of Rs. 2,13,000 was charged off under this head as contribution to "Road Fund" in addition to actual expenditure incurred.

(8) *Miscellaneous.*—Increase Rs. 97,87,362.

The sum of Rs. 89,83,160 under "Extraordinary Expenditure" represents certain adjustments effected as per orders of Government to write down the capital value of the Iron Works plant and also to write off the unrealised value of purchases made and transactions conducted during the construction period which had been outstanding in the Suspense account. Excluding the above item, the increase will be Rs. 8,04,202 under other heads. In accordance with Government Order No. D. 6460-2—S.O.F. 11-28-5, dated 20th December 1928, the excess over the average of the past five years' net revenue under Sandal Oil has been taken to the Special Reserve for Non-recurring Expenditure and this explains the figure of Rs. 5·13 lakhs under that head. The other factors that contribute to the increase are heavier charges on account of Interest paid on savings bank current and fixed deposits, insurance fund, etc., heads, and to the increased activities of the Agricultural, Botanical, Veterinary and Sericultural Departments.

(9) *Debt Heads.*—Increase Rs. 17,24,498.

The increase in mainly due to a fresh investment of 10 lakhs and to larger amounts kept under short term temporary fixed deposits, partly compensated by improvements in the net transactions under Local Funds, Mysore University Fund, Military Fund and Road Fund.

The heavy outgoing under "Advances" is due to the fact that as per Government Order No. Fl. 7479-80—G. F., dated 4th April 1928, the transactions relating to the several industrial concerns were recast and brought under the "Deposit" heads, leaving only an amount equivalent to the working capital sanctioned to each concern at the credit of the Advance Account of the respective concerns.

**7.** The cash balance at the close of the year (*viz.*, Rs. 62,53,327) comprising Rs. 43,98,184 in State Treasuries, Rs. 20,42,972 in Banks in India and Rs. 1,87,829-4-0, being the equivalent of £14,087-3-11 at 1 sh. 6 d. per rupee, with Messrs. Coutts & Co.

**8.** The total face value of securities of different kinds (excluding fixed deposits) held at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 330·67 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 18·18 lakhs over the preceding year.

## (ii) Excise.

**9.** The quantity of spirits manufactured during the year was 353,517 gallons as against 361,314 gallons in the preceding year. Including the previous year's balance of 23,403 gallons the total stock came to 376,920 gallons. From this, 268 gallons were taken for the manufacture of denatured spirits and 360,760 gallons (as against 357,929 gallons 1927-28) were issued for consumption, of which 70,492 gallons were issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 290,268 gallons to the depots and other institutions in the State, leaving a balance of 15,892 gallons at the close of the year. Country spirits.

**10.** The quantity of molasses arrack transported to the several bonded depots amounted to 275,161 gallons as against 276,078 gallons in the preceding year. Including the stock of 13,011 gallons at the beginning of the year, 5 gallons of proof liquor and 10 gallons found in excess in certain casks, the total quantity available was 288,188 gallons. Of this, a quantity of 276,661 gallons (against 271,817 gallons in the previous year) was issued to shop-keepers on payment of duty and price and 2,265 gallons (against 2,708 gallons in 1927-28) booked as wastage, leaving a balance of 9,262 gallons at the close of the year. The percentage of wastage during the year was a further low record, being 0·8 as against the previous record of 0·9 per cent in the preceding year and 1·5 in 1924-25, the first year of departmental management. The total expenditure incurred on the carriage of liquor from the distillery to bonded depots was Rs. 50,829 as against Rs. 53,352 in 1927-28. The number of bonded depots was 61 as in the preceding year. As a result of the precautions taken in 1927-28, the consumption of proof liquor was brought under strict control, the consumption during the year under report being 5 gallons as against 69 gallons in the preceding year. Two gallons and 41¾ drams of proof liquor were issued to the licensees, on payment of duty and price, for adjusting weak liquor found in shops as against 5 gallons and 27¼ drams (revised) 1927-28.

**11.** The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits (molasses arrack, jaggery arrack and special liquors) was 592 against 601 in 1927-28. Each arrack shop served on an average an area of 52·4 square miles and 10,427 persons as against 51·6 square miles and 10,281 persons in the preceding year. The consumption of molasses arrack amounted to 275,583 gallons as against 269,874 gallons in 1927-28 showing an increase of 5,709 gallons or 2 per cent. The increase was mainly due to the vigilance of the detection staff and the suppression of illicit distillation. The incidence of consumption per head of the population for the whole State was 2·4 drams as against 2·3 drams in 1927-28. It was the highest in the Bangalore City, being 25·5 as against 22·1 drams in the preceding year. The incidence in Mysore City and Kolar Gold Fields was 17·3 and 5·5 drams as against 18·9 and 5·5 drams respectively in the previous year and was the lowest in the Tumkur district, being only 0·5 drams per head. The consumption of jaggery arrack was 3,449 gallons as against 3,976 gallons in the preceding year and of special liquors 6,855 gallons as against 5,671 gallons in 1927-28. Twenty-four licenses were issued to chemists and druggists for the possession of rectified spirits as against 26 in the previous year. The issue of rectified spirits to the several medical and educational institutions, industrial concerns and chemists, etc, amounted to 3,884 gallons as against 3,918 gallons in the preceding year of which 1,180 gallons were free of duty, 2,700 gallons were issued at the concession rates of duty to industrial concerns and 4 gallons on payment of full rates of duty as against 1,308 gallons, 2,637 gallons and 3 gallons respectively in 1927-28. The number of licenses issued for the possession and sale of denatured spirits was 64 as against 54 in the preceding year and the total quantity issued amounted to 942 gallons as against 1,058 (revised) in 1927-28. The Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., obtained 2,480 gallons of rectified spirits from the Government Central Distillery as against 2,372 gallons in 1927-28 and including the balance of 6 ounces on 1st July 1928 the total stock amounted to 2,480 gallons and 6 ounces. Of this supply, only 4 gallons and 120 ounces remained unutilised at the end of the year under report. The total revenue derived from country spirits amounted to Rs. 29,10,533 as against Rs. 26,52,285 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,58,248. The inclusion of railway and education cesses in the main items of duty on country

liquors partly contributed to this increase. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-7-11 against Re. 0-7-3 in 1927-28.

Toddy.

12. There were 2,483 shops for the sale of toddy as against 2,497 in the previous year. Each shop served on an average an area of 11·9 square miles and 2,360 persons as against 11·7 square miles and 2,347 persons in 1927-28. The number of trees licensed for tapping was 338,644 as against 350,771 during the previous year. Of these, 320,014 trees were situated within the State and 18,630 were in the British territory. The number of trees tapped in the State for shops in Madras was 17,260 as against 16,648 in the preceding year. The realisations from tree tax amounted to Rs. 11,02,460 or 28·4 per cent of the total revenue as against 28 per cent in 1927-28 and those from shop rent to Rs. 26,94,111 or 69·5 per cent as against 69·3 per cent in the preceding year. The revenue derived from toddy amounted to Rs. 38,82,124 as against Rs. 33,89,353 in 1927-28, showing an increase of Rs. 4,92,771. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-10-7 as against Re. 0-9-3 in the preceding year.

Malt and Foreign Liquors.

13. Two licenses, one for the sale of draught beer in the Kolar Gold Fields and the other for the sale of bottled beer in the Bangalore City, were issued as in 1927-28. The licenses issued to the Railway refreshment rooms included the privilege of vending bottled beer also. As against 11,447 gallons during the preceding year, 11,657 gallons were imported into the State from the Bangalore Brewery, Civil and Military Station, for sale in the several shops. The revenue realised under this head amounted to Rs. 14,890 of which a sum of Rs. 6,132 was on account of duty. There were no shops in the State for the sale of akkibhoja. The total number of licenses of different kinds for the sale of foreign liquors issued was 66 against 62 in the preceding year and the consumption including malt liquors amounted to 25,678 gallons as against 25,078 gallons during 1927-28. The bulk of the consumption was in the Kolar Gold Fields. The revenue from license fees and surcharge fees amounted to Rs. 17,321 as against Rs. 14,509 in the year 1927-28.

Intoxicating Drugs. Ganja.

14. The previous year's stock at the provincial ganja stores was 17,919 seers and the quantity purchased during the year from the licensed cultivators who cultivated ganja at Goribidnur amounted to 5,925 seers. Including 248 seers found in excess in the stores and 17 seers of confiscated ganja received from Courts, the total stock was 24,109 seers. The issue of ganja to the several taluk treasuries and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to 10,060 seers and 420 seers respectively as against 10,420 seers and 410 seers in 1927-28. One hundred and fifty seers were issued to Coorg while no supply had been made in the preceding year. A quantity of 1 seer and 65 tolas was issued to the Special Ganja Botanist, Coimbatore for experimental purposes. The balance at the close of the year after deducting 2,114 seers of ganja, which was destroyed as unfit, was 11,363 seers. The cultivation of ganja was confined to the Goribidnur taluk as before. The total outturn during the year amounted to 152 maunds, giving an average outturn per acre of 8 maunds as against 7·2 maunds in the previous year. A feature of the current year's cultivation was the use of Vettupalyam and Santhaval ganja seeds instead of local seeds as in preceding years. The use of the imported seeds was found to be very satisfactory, the quality of ganja produced being superior to the local variety. Two hundred and forty-eight shops were sold by auction for the sale of ganja as against 250 in the preceding year. Each shop served on an average of 118·8 square miles and 23,629 persons. The consumption of ganja decreased from 10,109 seers during the preceding year to 10,228 seers in the year under report. The steady decline in the consumption of ganja from the year 1925-26 was due to the stricter control exercised over the issues to prevent the smuggling of the drug outside the State. The retail selling prices varied from 6 to 12 annas per tola. The lowest rate of 6 annas prevailed in the Hassan district and in other districts it was not less than 8 annas per tola. As it was feared that the abolition of the minimum would encourage excessive consumption and unhealthy competition between rival contractors it was proposed to revert to the system of having a minimum price of 10 annas 6 pies per tola. The total revenue derived from ganja during the year amounted to Rs. 4,22,005 as against Rs. 4,18,353 in 1927-28, showing an increase of Rs. 3,65 mainly under shop rental.

Opium.

15. Ninety-two shops as against 94 shops in the preceding year were licensed for the retail sale of opium. The consumption was 1,449 seers against

1,393 in 1927-28. The income from shop rentals was Rs. 32,291 as against Rs. 25,468 in the preceding year and the gain on the sale of opium was Rs 77,285 (as against Rs. 65,583 in the previous year). The incidence of taxation per head of the population was 3·5 pies as against 3 pies in 1927-28.

Excise Offences.

**16.** The number of offences reported during the year was 2,951 as against 2,828 in the preceding year. Including 205 cases affecting 326 persons pending at the beginning of the year, 3,156 cases involving 4,420 persons came up for disposal during the year. Of these, 442 involving 547 persons were sent up for trial before Magistrates and 2,517 cases involving 3,562 persons were dealt with departmentally, leaving a balance of 197 cases involving 311 persons at the close of the year, as against 205 cases affecting 326 persons at the close of 1927-28.

**17.** Including 62 cases pending at the beginning of the year before the Magistrates, the total number of cases for disposal by the Magistrates was 504 affecting 639 persons, of which 379 cases involving 443 persons ended in conviction. Seventy cases involving 112 persons were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction was 87 as against 72·9 in the preceding year. The amount of fines imposed in the cases disposed of departmentally was Rs. 10,576 as against Rs. 13,790 in 1927-28. The rewards sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 1,245 as against Rs. 824 in the previous year. Three hundred and seventeen cases of illicit distillation were reported during the year as against 228 in the preceding year. The increase was due to the large number of cases detected in the Shimoga district by the special staff. The Excise Intelligence Bureau, whose activities were chiefly confined to the collection and dissemination of information regarding organised offences and other heinous offences affecting excise revenue, reported 62 cases as against 55 in 1927-28. Of these, 6 related to illicit distillation, 4 to illegal possession of arrack and ganja, 12 to illicit tapping of toddy-yielding trees and 4 to illegal sale of arrack and ganja.

Inspections.

**18.** The Excise Commissioner inspected the excise branches of the Deputy Commissioner's offices in the Kadur, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts and the district excise offices of the Mysore, Bangalore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kolar districts, 3 sub-division excise offices, 40 taluk offices, 23 range offices and 31 depots, besides inspecting a number of shops and groves and sub-range offices, the ganja plantation at Goribidnur and the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore. The District Excise Officers and Sub-Division Officers inspected all the offices in their respective charges.

Finance.

**19.** Including the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year which amounted to Rs. 2,41,577, the total demand under all items of excise revenue came up to Rs. 76,11,164 of which a sum of Rs. 73,89,256 was collected and a sum of Rs. 47,011 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,78,897 at the close of the year. The percentages of collection of old arrears and current demand were 15·7 and 99·8 as against 27 and 99·8 per cent respectively in the previous year. The incidence of excise revenue per head of the population was Rs. 1-4-2 as against Rs. 1-2-4 in the preceding year. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 4,44,496 as against Rs. 4,21,028 in 1927-28, giving a percentage of 5·7 to the total receipts (as against 6·0 in the preceding year). A sum of Rs. 98,910 (as against Rs. 88,592 in 1927-28) was refunded to the inamdars on account of excise revenue due to them.

Preventive Measures.

**20.** There were 39 Excise Licensing Boards as in the preceding year. Of these, 21 boards held meetings either to discuss questions relating to the location and number of shops or for the purpose of electing members to the Boards, the term of the elected and nominated members having expired. The number of shops closed during the year was 34 of which 9 were arrack shops, 21 toddy shops, 2 ganja and 2 opium shops. The Police placed charge sheets in 102 cases of drunkenness against 90 in the preceding year, of which 88 cases ended in conviction.

General.

**21.** The following were some of the important changes and measures introduced during the year.—

(1) The limit of retail sale and possession of arrack was reduced from 6 drams to 4 drams and jaggery arrack sold in bottles to 4¼ drams with effect from 1st July 1929.

(2) The duty on ganja was enhanced from Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 25 per seer of 80 tolas and the minimum selling price of Re. 0-10-8 per tola, abolished as an experimental measure in 1927-28, was ordered to be revived with effect from 1st July 1929.

(3) The tree-tapping rules were amended restricting the tapping of date trees to once in three years instead of in alternate years.

(4) The following amendments to the Notification relating to the sales of Excise privileges were made.—

(a) The presence of persons under 18 years in Excise shops was prohibited.

(b) The restriction that the licensee of any one kind of liquor shop should have no interest in any other kind of shop except in the case of arrack and special liquor shops located in the same area was removed.

(c) Provision was made for the cancellation of all the licenses held by a single contractor when any one of them became liable to be cancelled for the breach of Excise laws and rules.

(5) The rate of establishment charges recoverable from the Inamdars entitled to the excise revenue from toddy was raised from 6 to 8 per cent with effect from 1st July 1929.

(6) The revision of the scale of pay of the establishment of the Excise Commissioner and of the Sub-Inspectors and Range Office clerks was sanctioned.

(7) Railway and education cesses levied on items of excise revenue were, with effect from 1st February 1929, ordered to be merged in the main excise revenue, the apportionment of the respective cess heads being subsequently made by book adjustment in the Comptroller's Office.

(8) A special grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 a year was sanctioned for a period of three years to the Temperance Federation, Bangalore, for the purpose of carrying on temperance propaganda.

## (iii) Income-Tax.

Assessment.

**22.** During the year under report 9,660 notices calling for returns of income were issued against 9,576 in the preceding year. Of these, 9,499 were served against 9,358 in the previous year. Seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-three returns were received during the year against 7,189 in the preceding year, of which 2,62 were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 4,466 cases and account books were produced in 3,866 cases of which 2,235 were accepted. The total number of assessments made during the year was 5,507 including 82 companies and three registered firms against 5,442 cases in the previous year. Two hundred and seventy-eight applications for revision of assessment were filed under section 27 of the Income Tax Regulation against 272 in the previous year and in 121 cases they were successful against 95 in the preceding year. Fifty cases were pending disposal at the end of the year as against 51 in 1927-28.

Demand. Collection and Balance.

**23.** The demand for the year under income-tax was Rs. 10,69,542 against Rs. 10,54,638 in 1927-28. Including the balance on 1st July 1928 (Rs. 93,384) and penalties, etc., (Rs. 6,051) and excluding refunds and rebates (Rs. 1,59,076) the net demand for the year amounted to Rs. 10,09,901 against Rs. 8,03,67 (revised) in the previous year. The collections during the year excluding excess collections, etc., (Rs. 1,212) amounted to Rs. 9,32,040 against Rs. 7,00,302 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of Rs. 77,861 against Rs. 1,03,372 in 1927-28. The incidence of income-tax (calculated on the gross demand) per head of the population was three annas against two annas eleven pies in 1927-28.

**24.** The assessments for the year under salaries, property and professions earnings were Rs. 1,80,172, Rs. 21,831 and Rs. 11,771 as against Rs. 1,68,61 Rs. 20,910 and Rs. 11,561 respectively in the previous year.

**25.** The assessments under business and other sources were Rs. 7,77,412 and Rs. 87,834 against Rs. 7,68,327 and Rs. 94,611 respectively in the preceding year. The income-tax collected on profits of companies during the year was Rs. 5,03,82

**26.** The demand for the year under super-tax was Rs. 4,22,098 against Rs. 4,53,525 in the preceding year. Including the arrears of Rs. 8,583 at the end of the preceding year and deducting refunds to the extent of Rs. 603, the net demand amounted to Rs. 4,30,078 out of which a sum of Rs. 4,27,578 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,500 at the end of the year.

**27.** The income-tax and super-tax demanded during the year from five gold mining companies, one chromite company and one manganese company amounted to Rs. 3,34,956 and Rs. 3,15,423 against Rs. 3,77,015 and Rs. 3,57,574 respectively in the previous year.

**28** The incidence of super-tax per head of the population was Re. 0-1-1 against Re. 0-1-2·9 in the previous year. Super-tax was collected during

the year from two banking companies (Rs. 11,163), two cotton spinning and weaving companies (Rs. 41,640), one insurance company (Rs. 4,109), seven mining, (gold and other mineral) companies, including petroleum, (Rs. 3,30,753), one woollen mill (Rs. 17,749) and three other companies (Rs. 22,164).

Sixty-eight appeals were pending at the beginning of the year and 622 appeals were received during the year against 541 filed in the preceding year, of which 603 were disposed of. There were 63 review petitions for disposal, of which 51 were disposed of. Four applications for reference to the Chief Court were received under section 666 (2) of the Income Tax Regulation, of which two were referred to the Chief Court and the other two were rejected. Four cases referred to in the previous years were pending in the said Court. Thus of the six cases for disposal, five were decided—two wholly and two partly favourable to the applicants and one favourable to the Department. One case was pending decision. Criminal prosecution was instituted in one case on the ground that an assessee made false statements before the Income-tax Officer. The case was pending before the Magistrate at the end of the year.

**29.** The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 81,343 against Rs. 91,477 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the reduction of district establishments and charges incurred on account of reference cases in the Chief Court. Finance.

**30.** The following are the important changes effected during the year:— General.

(i) The income derived from Debentures issued by the District Boards and Municipalities in the State carrying interest at 6 per cent or less per annum was exempted from payment of income-tax for a further period of two years from 1st July 1928.

(ii) The annuity payments made under the scheme of annuities sanctioned by Government were exempted from payment of income-tax.

## (iv) Stamps.

**31.** The following important changes and measures were effected during the year.

(1) With a view to obviate certain minor defects in the existing rules, the rules for storage, issue and verification of stock of stamps were revised.

(2) The manufacture of new receipt stamps of improved pattern and of three more denominations of court fee stamps of the value of 5 annas, 10 annas and Re. 1-4-0 was completed.

(3) Amildars were invested with powers to deal with the refund of unused stamps not exceeding Rs. 100 in value under section 54 of the Stamp Regulation.

(4) The court fee leviable on applications for transfer of State loan bonds from the names of deceased persons to their heirs was ordered to be remitted in the case of loan bonds, the face value of which is less than Rs. 100.

(5) Payment of stamp duty on policies issued by Foreign Insurance Companies to the residents of Mysore was enforced.

(6) Revised forms of stamp registers were sanctioned with a view to minimise scriptory work and the cost of stationery.

(7) The scale of pay of the establishment of the Stamp Offices was enhanced with effect from 1st January 1929.

**32.** In the Central Depot there was an opening balance of 4,088,540 stamps of the value of Rs. 58,35,199. The total number of stamps received from the Stamp Manufactory was 3,710,128 of the value of Rs. 33,04,538. Excluding the damaged stamps, the net stock taken to the accounts of the Depot inclusive of 36,568 unused stamps was 3,744,131 stamps of the value of Rs. 35,00,988. Out of the total stock of 7,832,671 stamps of the value of Rs. 93,36,186, stamps numbering 4,529,890 of the value of Rs. 26,72,824 were issued to the local depots, the Hon'ble Resident's Treasury and the Supervisor of the Stamp Superintendent's Office, leaving a balance at the end of the year of 3,302,781 stamps of the value of Rs. 66,63,362. Sixty thousand five hundred and eighty-two private documents were impressed with stamps of an aggregate value of Rs. 26,127 as against 106,488 documents with stamps of the value of Rs. 46,264 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the abolition of stamp duty on cheque forms. Stamps numbering 405,778 of the value of Rs. 2,28,378 were supplied to the Pay and Accounts Officer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, as against 231,225 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,18,943 in the preceding year. The value of stamps impressed upon documents Stock.

received from the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 1,083 as against Rs. 20,900 in the preceding year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

**33.** The total revenue for the year from the sale of stamps and under other heads amounted to Rs. 23,25,330 as against Rs. 22,82,007 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 43,322. A sum of Rs. 84,968 was foregone by Government on account of entire or partial exemptions from stamp duty granted in respect of instruments relating to co-operative societies and other institutions. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 2,22,978 against Rs. 2,07,716 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 15,262 due mainly to refunds and discounts allowed. The net revenue of the department was Rs. 21,02,352. At the beginning of the year the amount due to Government under institution fees awarded in pauper suits was Rs. 60,587. A sum of Rs. 15,163 was awarded during the year. The total recoveries including remissions amounted to Rs. 9,228, leavinga balance of Rs. 66,522 at the end of the year.

General.

**34.** There were no fresh cases of prosecution instituted for the evasion of stamp law during the year. One case pending at the close of the year 1927-28 ended in conviction. The Commissioner of Stamps inspected the offices of both the Superintendent of Stamps and the Superintendent of the Stamp Manufactory, four District treasuries and eight taluk treasuries. Most of the offices and courts were inspected either by the Deputy Commissioners or by *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps. The accounts of the Stamp Manufactory were audited by the staff of the Comptroller's Office for the period from May 1925 to December 1928. The Third Member of Council visited the Manufactory during November 1928.

## (v) The Mysore State Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

**35.** There were 2,033 proposals for insurance during the year as against 1,883 in the previous year. Of these, 1,472 were accepted, 996 being for first insurance and 476 for further insurance; 453 were rejected, 341 being temporarily on medical grounds and 112 permanently on medical and other grounds. Thus there were 108 proposals pending disposal at the close of the year. Out of the proposals accepted, policies were issued in 1,322 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 11,07,663 for a monthly premium of Rs. 3,893 and in the remaining 150 cases treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received on 30th June 1929. Seven hundred and three policies held by 251 persons assuring Rs. 2,83,681 matured on their attaining 55 years, 97 persons holding 164 policies assuring Rs. 1,00,528 surrendered their policies for surrender value under rules 10 and 26 of the Insurance Rules and 144 persons holding 225 policies assuring Rs. 1,25,478 were reported dead.

**36.** The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on 1st July 1928 was Rs. 83,36,901-0-5. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 12,15,185-12-8, of which a sum of Rs. 8,74,509-6-5 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 3,40,676-6-3 interest on the balances of the Fund. The payments made amounted to Rs. 6,06,160-14-6, of which a sum of Rs. 5,56,286-1-7 was spent in payment of policies, etc., and a sum of Rs. 49,874-12-11 on management. The closing balance at the credit of the Fund at the end of the year 1928-29 amounted to Rs. 89,45,925-14-7. The percentages of the total payment and of the cost of management to the total receipts were 49·88 and 4·10 as against 52·69 and 3·04 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the Fund after deducting the unpaid claims was 37·41 per cent of the total liability as against 37·64 in 1927-28. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme up to the end of the year under report was 40,880 of which 22,934 were for first insurance and 17,946 for further insurance and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 2,87,24,341-10-0. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 26,251 assuring Rs. 2,11,30,628-4-0 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 73,258. Of the remaining 14,629 policies, 13,840 assuriug Rs. 71,78,166-1-9 were completely discharged and claims on 289 policies assuring Rs. 1,54,053-4-3 were pending payment at the end of the year. Five hundred policies assuring Rs. 2,61,494 were not realizing premia. Of the 13,840 policies completely discharged, 5,378 were by death of the insured, 6,251 by the insured attaining 55 years, 198 by cancellation, 1,830 by surrender and 183 were automatically adjusted as the premia in arrears equalled to or exceeded the sum available for payment.

**37.** The Family Pension Branch was closed to new entrants. The opening balance of the Fund on 1st July 1928 was Rs. 4,913-10-0. The receipts during the year including interest on monthly balances amounted to Rs. 1,228. The payment amounted to Rs. 1,300 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,841-10-0 at the credit of the Fund. Family Pension Branch.

**38.** From the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year under report 14,081 proposals for Rs. 14,771,075 were received in the Public Branch. Out of these,11,378 proposals for Rs. 12,249,900 were accepted and 8,481 proposals resulted in policies assuring Rs. 94,87,600 and realising an annual premium of Rs. 5,06,189-2-0. During the year, 23 insured persons were reported dead and a claim for Rs. 29,800 arose. A sum of Rs. 22,918-12-0 was paid in claims. A surrender value of Rs. 7,880-3-9 was paid in discharge of 170 policies. The amount paid in discharge of 35 matured policies was, both in cash and in the shape of war-loan bonds, Rs. 20,997-4-0. The opening balance of the Fund on 1st July 1928 was Rs. 11,98,765-12-2, the income during the year including interest amounted to Rs. 4,51,936-14-4 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,08,800-12-5, resulting in a closing cash balance on 30th June 1929 of Rs. 15,41,901-14-1. The second Indian War Loan Bonds account was closed in the year under report, since policies issued under that scheme matured on 15th September 1928. Out of the sum advanced as loan to the insured for keeping their policies in force, a sum of Rs. 8,533-5-6 remains outstanding against the policy holders. Public Branch.

**39.** The quinquennial valuation of the fund as on 30th June 1928 was investigated by Mr. James Bacon, Actuary in London. Reversionary bonuses of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per year on the sums assured were declared in the official and public branches respectively. The scheme of whole life policies with limited payments was sanctioned during the year. General.

## (vi) Government Savings Banks.

**40.** There were 84 Government Saving Banks in the State Treasuries as against 76 Banks in the previous year. The number of accounts opened during the year was 5,160 and the number closed 2,565, the total number current at the close of the year being 34,997 with a balance of Rs. 1,75,64,337 at their credit. The total number of accounts both current and dead on the books at the close of the year was 57,421 as against 54,826 in the previous year and the aggregate amount at their credit was Rs. 1,76,60,337 or Rs. 2,40,490 more than in 1927-28. The average balance at the credit of each depositor was Rs. 322 as against Rs 318 in the previous year. Out of the total balance, the deposit amount at the credit of the public, excluding special deposits on behalf of funds, was Rs.1,23,45,964 giving an average balance, of Rs. 276 at the credit of each depositor. The amount at the credit of the dead accounts on 30th June 1929 was Rs. 96,000 against Rs. 90, 678 in the previous year. The total amount deposited during the year was Rs. 72,84,996 and that withdrawn Rs. 70,49,179. The deposits were more than the withdrawals in all the Districts other than Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan, the net increase being Rs. 2,35,817. The amounts at the credit of the accounts of Village Panchayets and other special funds were Rs. 53,14,373. There was an increase in the number of depositors under each class, the net increase in the total being 2,595 at the close of the year. The number of depositors having balances of Rs. 5,000 and above on 30th June 1929 was 484 and the amount at their credit was Rs. 88,12,460.

**41.** Thirty-nine applications were received for nomination to current savings bank accounts as against 33 in the previous year, the total number of nominations recorded up to the end of the year being 390. Six collecting savings banks including the temporary ones worked during the year. The amounts deposited and withdrawn in these banks and the closing balance at their credit at the end of the year were Rs. 3,53,519, Rs. 3,08,681 and Rs. 5,12,588 respectively. The five per cent five-year fixed deposits continued to be popular. The amount deposited under this scheme and the outstanding balance at the close of the year were Rs. 36,46,575 and Rs. 45,80,900 respectively. Refunds to the extent of Rs. 51,275 were specially allowed during the year out of the amounts deposited.

# CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1928.)

## (i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

Vital Statistics.

**1.** The statistics of births and deaths as compared with those of the year 1927 are as noted below:—

| Year | Number of Births | Rate per mille | Number of Deaths | Rate per mille |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 ... | 108,663 | 18·54 | 82,445 | 14·06 |
| 1928 ... | 107,355 | 18·50 | 91,690 | 15·64 |

**2.** The highest birth rate was recorded in the Kolar district (23·00) and the lowest in the Mysore district (13·60). In the districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur births were less than deaths, the largest difference 5·90 per mille being recorded in the Kadur district. The birth rates for the year recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields were respectively 39·6, 27·7, and 38·7 per mille. The highest death rate was in the Kadur district (20·1) and the lowest in the Chitaldrug district (13·9).

**3.** The ratio of mortality recorded in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields was respectively 35·3, 42·2 and 24·4 per mille and was higher compared with the rate for the previous year, the largest difference 14·5 per mille being in the case of Mysore City. With a view to effect improvements in the present system of registration of vital statistics a special survey of vital statistics reporting in the Mysore district was begun by the Vital Statistician.

Infant Mortality and Child Welfare Work.

**4.** The rate of infantile mortality for the whole State during 1928 was 96·83 as against 84·96 in the previous year, the highest rate 115·62 being recorded in the Shimoga district and the lowest 78·19 in the Mysore district. There is reason to believe that the recorded figures both under births and deaths of infants are defective, and that the rate of infantile mortality is actually much greater than is recorded. Good work in Maternity and Child Welfare activities was done in Mysore City by the organised bodies such as the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, the Civic and Social Progress Association and the Red Cross Society. In the Bangalore City, the Civic and Social Progress Association continued to maintain a milk centre in Ganigarpet and a creche was opened by the Maternity and Child Welfare Association in Beli Mutt Road. Four child welfare centres continued to work on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Chief causes of mortality.

**5.** The following statement shows the number of deaths from epidemic diseases in the Mysore State in 1928 as compared with that in 1927.

| Name of the Disease | Deaths | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1927 | 1928 |
| Plague ... ... | 3,438 | 3,477 |
| Small-Pox ... ... | 531 | 4,571 |
| Cholera ... ... | 1,367 | 413 |
| Dysentery and Diarrhoea ... | 3,390 | 3,628 |
| Respiratory Diseases ... | 3,238 | 3,569 |

The total number of attacks from plague was 5,498 of which, 3,477 proved fatal. Bangalore district was the worst affected from plague having a

death rate of 1·16 per mille of the population, Kolar and Kadur districts coming next in order with ·83 and ·52 death rates. Mysore district was the most affected from small-pox with 1·57 death rate per mille, the other affected districts being Bangalore (·70), Chitaldrug (·56) and Hassan (·50). The number of deaths from cholera during the year was 413 against 1,367 in 1927. Chiknaikanhalli in the Tumkur district was the worst affected town in the State. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner investigated the causes of the widespread prevalence of the Guinea-worm disease in the Chitaldrug district and submitted recommendations to Government for checking its spread.

## (ii) Progress of Sanitation.

**6.** The Central Sanitary Board was in operation during the year. They considered proposals for the drainage scheme of Chikmagalur Town which was finally referred to the Chief Engineer. The Central Sanitary Board.

**7.** In the year under report an expenditure of Rs. 7,05,126 was incurred by the Municipalities in the districts on Sanitary works of which a sum of Rs. 4,87,533 was spent on water works in Tumkur Town. Sanitary works in other areas included chiefly the improvements of drains, wells and such other works as the removal of congestion and filling up of insanitary pits. The outlay in the Public Works Department on works of a sanitary nature during the year amounted to Rs. 3,57,699 against Rs. 7,88,775 in 1927. These works related to improvement of water supplies, drainage and other works in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields, Kadur, Mudgere, Kalasa, Tumkur, Belgudy, Chintamani and Shimoga. A sum of Rs. 84,516 was spent by the City Improvement Trust Board of Mysore during the calendar year 1928 on sewerage and other sanitary works. Sanitary Works.

**8.** The main item of work under this head consisted of construction or improvement of wells, shifting of villages to healthier sites and allotment of sites for the storage of farm yard manure. Three hundred and seventy-four new wells were sunk, 343 wells were improved and 60 villages were shifted to healthier localities during the year. Improvements such as clearing of lantana, filling up of hollows and ditches also received attention. An expenditure of Rs. 1,17,891 in all was incurred in respect of village sanitation works. Village Sanitation.

**9.** Under the Malnad Improvement scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 20,517 was incurred on well works, both old and new, in the three districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur. The number of wells completed during the year was 16. The special staff of Malnad Improvement Vaccinators performed 13,730 vaccinations of which 9,224 were successful. Malnad Improvement.

**10.** Seven hundred and forty-four schools were inspected during the year in various places in the State and 34,467 children were examined. Of these, 11,072 children were given medical relief. The most common ailments noticed were skin diseases, dental diseases, defective vision, malaria, bronchitis and the presence of worms. The sanitation of both cities and municipalities was supervised by Sanitary Inspectors. The usual procedure of house to house inspections, issue of notices and institution of prosecutions under the Municipal Regulation was adopted. Three thousand four hundred and sixty-four, 378 and 362 notices were issued in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Kolar Gold Fields respectively of which 2,571, 358 and 228 notices were complied with. Three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine notices were issued in municipal towns other than the three cities of which 2,428 were complied with. Medical inspection of school children.

**11.** The Health Interchange of the League of Nations commenced their tour in the Mysore State on 7th February 1928 and spent four days in the State. During their stay they visited several institutions such as the Victoria and Minto Ophthalmic Hospitals and the Health Survey Department in Bangalore, the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, the Krishnajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the Krishnarajendra and Vani Vilas Hospitals in Mysore. The party was impressed with the activities of the Civic and Social Progress Association and the Maternity and Child Welfare Association in Bangalore City. The proposals of Dr. Sweet for a thorough re-organisation of the Department of Health are under the active consideration of Government. The Hook-worm survey which was begun in 1927 General.

was completed towards the end of 1928. The Anopheline survey of Bangalore City was conducted throughout the year. Three stations for the study and experimental control of malaria in rural parts were sanctioned during the year. An all-State Medical and Sanitary Conference was held in Bangalore in December 1928 and was opened by the Dewan. During the year Government sanctioned a scheme for the training of Boy Scouts in anti-malarial work at the district headquarter towns of Hassan, Shimoga, Mysore and Kadur. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected 51 towns and 22 villages during the year, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected 3 cities, 34 towns and 120 villages. The District Medical and Sanitary Officers and medical subordinates inspected 650 and 1,131 places respectively. With a view to bring the local medical officers in touch with the health problems of the area in their jurisdiction, Government issued instructions for the formation of Health Committees in Municipal areas, with the local senior medical officer as chairman. The Department organised a special section on Venerial diseases and also a Public Health section at the Dasara Exhibition of 1928 held in Mysore. The work that was being done by the Department in respect of special diseases such as malaria and hook-worm was exhibited along with a large number of charts and diagrams.

## (iii) Vaccination.

**12.** Vaccination was compulsory in the Municipalities constituted under the Municipal Regulation and in the Sanitary Board area of the Kolar Gold Fields. As in previous years, the control of the vaccination staff in the districts was exercised by Presidents of District Boards, under the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner. The total number of vaccinators employed during the year was 190 including temporary additional vaccinators employed under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year amounted to 199,524 as compared with 124,779 (revised) in 1927. Of these, 162,929 vaccinations were primary while 36,595 were re-vaccinations. The results of vaccinations were unknown in 10,457 or 6·40 per cent of cases among the primary vaccinations and 7,376 or 20·17 per cent among the re-vaccinations. The success rate excluding the unknown cases was 80·91 per cent among primary vaccinations and 38·64 among the re-vaccinations as against 70·9 and 32·10 in 1927.

**13.** One hundred and thirty eight thousand seven hundred and thirty seven vaccinations in the districts and 24,192 in the special areas were primary while 6,401 in the districts and 30,194 in special areas were re-vaccinations. The rate of persons successfully vaccinated during the year per mille of the population was 22·84 with a small-pox rate of ·78. The number of vaccinations performed in the Mysore District was the highest, *viz.*, 44,008 of which 41,661 were primary vaccinations, while the smallest number of vaccinations, *viz.*, 7,703 was done in the Kadur District. In the municipal areas, by far the largest number of vaccinations was done in the Kolar Gold Fields, *viz.*, 22,570 of which 4,649 were primary and 17,921 re-vaccinations. The number of vaccinations performed by medical subordinates in the different dispensaries was 9,000 of which 5,325 were primary and 3,675 re-vaccinations, against 3,996 vaccinations in 1927 with 3,784 primary and 212 re-vaccinations.

**14.** The total cost of the Department exclusive of the Vaccine Institute amounted to Rs. 57,910 as against Rs. 42,756 in the year 1927. The average cost of each operation exclusive of the charges of the Vaccine Institute was Re. 0-4-7·7 as compared with Rs. 0-4-2·4 in 1927 and the cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-7-0·7 as against Re. 0-6-5·7 in 1927. Among the Adikarnatakas the number of vaccinations performed during the year was 14,089 of which 7,962 (excluding those relating to Kolar and Tumkur) were successful.

## (iv) Vaccine Institute.

**15.** Five hundred and thirteen calves were vaccinated during the year against 318 in the previous year. Of these, 40 or 7·8 per cent were rejected owing to abnormal reactions, against 29 or 9·11 per cent during the previous year. Forty-two thousand eight hundred and forty seven grains of pulp (including 6,469 grains

of pulp reserved for stock) sufficient for 428,470 cases against 24,812 grains of pulp (including 3,134 grains of pulp reserved for stock) sufficient for 248,120 cases during the previous year were collected from the remaining calves. The average yield per calf vaccinated was 83·52 grains of pulp (equivalent to 835·2 cases) against 78·02 grains of pulp (equivalent to 780·2 cases) in the previous year.

**16.** The quantity of lanoline vaccine issued from the Institute during the year was enough for 285,230 cases including 31,945 cases issued outside the State against 201,485 and 43,893 cases respectively during the previous year. There was increased demand from all over the State. With a view to ensure better field results, the lymph issued was instructed to be used within 6 days in place of the original 14 days which was the practice till 31st October 1928.

**17.** The income of the Institute from all sources Rs. 25,184 against Rs. 18,448 in 1927 and the expenditure was 25,699 against Rs. 13,972.

**18.** Twenty-four candidates for vaccinators' appointments were trained during the year against 17 in 1927 and 22 of them were granted qualifying certificates. Two midwives and 5 pupil compounders were trained in vaccination against 8 midwives and 9 pupil compounders during the previous year. The usual course of demonstrations in vaccination for the final year students of the M.B.B.S. and L.M.P. sections of the local Medical College were held during the year.

## (v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

**19.** The year commenced with 224 (revised) medical institutions. Eighteen medical institutions were opened during the year bringing the number of institutions at the close of the year to 242. Of these, 28 were State Public Institutions, 14 State non-public institutions, 183 Local and Municipal Funds, 6 Private aided and 4 Private non-aided and 7 Railway institutions. Medical Institutions

**20.** The total number of out-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 2,908,617 against 2,761,656 in the year 1927. Of these 2,691,821 were treated in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private aided hospitals and dispensaries, 176,452 in the State non-public and railway dispensaries, 40,344 in the Private non-aided dispensaries. The daily average number of out-patients in the State Public Local and Municipal funds and Private aided dispensaries was 14,607·90 against 13,899·36 during the previous year. Relief. Out-patients

**21.** The number of beds available for in-patients in the State Public, Local and Municipal funds and Private aided institutions was 778 for men and 830 for women. There were 48 beds for males and 10 for females in the State non-public and railway dispensaries and 151 for males and 30 for females in the private non-aided dispensaries. The total number of in-door patients treated during the year in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 32,564. Of these, 27,440 (11,904 men, 12,403 women, 1,770 male children and 1,363 female children) were treated in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private aided hospitals and dispensaries, 545 in the State non-public and railway dispensaries and 4,579 in the private non-aided institutions. In-patients

**22.** The total number of operations performed in all the medical institutions in the State was 84,241 during the year and the deaths in surgical cases were 135 against 78,888 operations and 189 deaths respectively in the previous year. The total number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private aided institutions was 69,743 as against 68,966 in the previous year. The number of operations performed on these patients was 71,583 against 69,593 in the preceding year. Of the 69,917 surgical cases (including 174 of the previous year), 64,760 were cured, 4,732 were relieved, 147 were discharged otherwise and 134 died leaving 144 to be attended to at the close of the year. The number of operations performed in the State non-public and railway dispensaries during the year was 3,965 and that in private non-aided institutions was 8,693 as against 5,792 in 1927. Operations.

**23.** The number of patients treated in the indigenous Ayurvedic and Unani institutions was 996,757 as against 1,085,866 during 1927. Indigenous Institutions.

Prevailing Diseases.

**24.** The number of out-patients treated for malaria was the largest as usual, all other diseases of the digestive system, all diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tuberculosis of the lung, diseases of the eye, diseases of the skin, and "Pyrexia" of uncertain origin, diseases of the ear following in the order of greatest prevalence.

X-Ray.

**25.** The number of cases that came up for Electro-Therapy during the year was 6,936 in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and 633 in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore. Three thousand four hundred and eight X-ray exposures were given (3,310 in Bangalore and 98 in Mysore), 2,026 screen examinations (1,406 in Bangalore and 620 in Mysore) were made and 623 radiograms (461 in Bangalore and 162 in Mysore) were taken against 3,426, 1,914 and 525 respectively in the previous year.

Midwives.

**26.** The number of midwives working in the State during the year was 204 against 189 in 1927 and the number of cases attended to by them was 12,800 as compared with 11,808 in the previous year giving an average of 63 cases per annum per midwife against 62 in 1927. Sixty-three twins were born during the year. The number of cases treated in the Dental Department of the Victoria Hospital was 2,315 during the year against 4,016 in 1927.

General.

**27.** The Board of Visitors of the Victoria Hospital paid 12 visits during the year and among the important suggestions made by them were the extension of the Pathological Laboratory, the installation of an electric lift, the construction of a Laundry, the construction of an additional special ward and the shifting of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department to the out-patients building. The Board of Visitors of the Krishnarajendra Hospital paid 4 visits to the hospital. Among their recommendations were the putting of a partition wall to enclose the verandah of the Eye Department and the purchase of an incinerator for the disposal of refuse. Both these items were attended to.

## (vi) Special Hospitals.

Maternity.

**28.** Four thousand three hundred and thirteen in-patients were treated in the three hospitals, *viz.*, the Maternity Hospital at Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Hospital at Mysore and the Maternity Hospital at Kolar Gold Fields as against 4,582 in the previous year. The number of deaths among in-patients was 87 (35 in Bangalore, 38 in Mysore and 14 in the Kolar Gold Fields) as against 84 in the preceding year. The total number of out-patients treated in the three hospitals was 43,057 (14,806 in Bangalore, 13,615 in Mysore and 17,636 in the Kolar Gold Fields) as against 48,023 (revised) in 1927. The total daily average attendance in the three hospitals was 338·05 (138·05 in Bangalore, 112·18 in Mysore and 87·82 in the Kolar Gold Fields) against 308·77 in the preceding year. The total number of operations performed in these hospitals during the year was 475 (349 in Bangalore, 72 in Mysore and 54 in the Kolar Gold Fields). Of these, 95 per cent in Bangalore, 92 per cent in Mysore and 94 per cent in Kolar Gold Fields were successful. The total expenditure on the three hospitals during the year was Rs. 1,00,088 (Rs. 51,170 in Bangalore, Rs. 18,013 in the Kolar Gold Fields and Rs. 30,905 in Mysore) against Rs. 96,689 in 1927. The number of midwives under training at the beginning of the year was 27 ; 27 were admitted during the year bringing the total to 54. Of these, 20 passed out, one was dismissed, 4 resigned, one died leaving 28 under training at the end of the year.

For Eye Diseases.

**29.** The number of in-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital and the Eye Department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore was 3,222 (538 in Mysore and 2,684 in Bangalore) as against 3,027 in the preceding year. The number of out-patients treated was 35,314 (8,667 in Mysore and 26,647 in Bangalore) against 39,880 in the previous year. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight operations of an important nature (381 in Mysore and 1,487 in Bangalore) were performed during the year of which 377 in Mysore and 1,481 in Bangalore were cured. The total expenditure on the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital was Rs. 59,574 against Rs. 61,594 during the year 1927.

For Leprosy.

**30.** The Leper Asylum in Bangalore had at the beginning of the year 49 in-mates (39 males, 9 females and 1 boy) and 147 (122 males, 15 females, 5 boys

and 5 girls) were admitted during the year bringing the total to 196. Of these, 40 were discharged, 22 were granted permission to attend as out-patients, 56 were sent to their homes being outsiders, 11 died leaving 67 (47 males, 15 females and 5 boys) at the close of the year undergoing treatment. There were 10 lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, at the commencement of the year, 3 males, 5 females and 1 boy were admitted during the year, bringing the total to 19. The expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 13,426 (including Rs. 2,050-6-10 on lepers of the Civil and Military Station) as against Rs. 11,761 during the previous year.

Epidemic Diseases.

**31.** The number of patients admitted into the hospital at Bangalore during the year was 373 against 289 in the previous year of whom 189 were cured, 40 were relieved, 31 were discharged otherwise and 113 died giving a percentage of 33·08 deaths to the number admitted. In the hospital at Mysore 267 patients were admitted of whom 114 were cured, 28 were relieved, 34 discharged otherwise and 91 died. The hospital at the Kolar Gold Fields admitted 136 patients of whom 108 were cured and 28 died. The total expenditure on the institutions was Rs. 27,812 (Rs. 13,049 at Bangalore, Rs. 3,653 at Kolar Gold Fields and Rs. 11,110 at Mysore).

For Tuberculosis.

**32.** One hundred and six patients were treated at the Princess Krishnajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Mysore during the year against 120 in the previous year. Of these, 37 were cured, 22 were relieved, 40 were discharged otherwise and 7 died. The out-patients numbered 1,008 against 1,023 in the previous year. The daily average number of out-patients was 9·11 as against 8·65 in the previous year. The expenditure of the Sanatorium was Rs. 20,687.

For Lunacy.

**33.** There were 163 inmates undergoing treatment at the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, at the beginning of the year and 135 admissions were made during the year bringing the total number treated to 298. Of these, 124 were discharged (72 cured, 28 improved, 7 not improved, 16 otherwise, 1 escaped) and 23 died leaving 151 under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 163·16 against 164·72 in 1927. Compared with the admissions, the recoveries and deaths amounted to 24·56 and 6·12 per cent respectively against 25·49 and 6·83 in the previous year. There were 21 paying patients at the commencement of the year and 37 were subsequently admitted. Thirty-six were discharged and 22 remained at the close of the year. Forty-six lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, were under treatment at the Hospital at the beginning of the year. Thirty were admitted during the year making a total of 76. Of these, 24 were discharged and 4 died leaving 48 at the close of the year. The cost of the maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station came to Rs. 11,516 against Rs. 11,153 in the previous year. The number of criminal lunatics at the beginning of the year was 12. Two were admitted during the year bringing the total to 14. Of these, 1 died, one was transferred to the civil side and one escaped leaving 11 at the close of the year. The expenditure on the institution amounted to Rs. 58,653 as against Rs. 56,617 during the preceding year.

Finance.

**34.** The total expenditure on the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 1,297,902 (as against Rs. 1,239,621 in the previous year) of which a sum of Rs. 10,38,502 represents the State Grant, Rs. 2,15,386 was contributed by District and Municipal Funds and a sum of Rs. 43,817 was met from miscellaneous sources consisting chiefly of fees collected from patients liable to be charged for treatment in the institutions in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields. Of the total expenditure a sum of Rs. 7,72,622 was spent on salaries, Rs. 1,77,184 on medicine, Rs. 2,87,546 on diet and other items and the rest on buildings repairs and investments.

## (vii) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

**35.** One hundered and forty-two articles were received for analysis in the Chemical Section chiefly from Government Departments and a few from private firms against 185 in the year 1927. Thirty-seven of these were samples of water, 7 of which were found fit for drinking purposes. Lange's Colloidal Gold Test was for the first time applied for Cerebro-Spinal fluid in cases of syphillitic affections for the central nervous system.

**36.** Seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-four bacteriological examinations of which 146 related to samples received from the Veterinary Department were done during the year against 6,578 during the previous year. Of these 6,168 were samples of blood, 359 of water and 606 of calf-vaccine. Tests for the presence of the Cholera Vibrio were conducted on 359 samples of water but the results were negative in all cases. Three hundred and fifty-nine samples were examined for the presence of Lactose fermenters which were found in all samples almost invariably in quantities of 5 c. c. Three hundred and fifty-nine samples of water were examined quantitatively to find out the total number of bacteria in one c. c. of water as a test of the efficiency of the filters in checking the passage of bacteria through them. At the suggestion of Dr. Sweet, Director of Health Surveys in Mysore, tests were conducted during the year for the identification and tabulation of various species of Malarial parasites and Hook-worms.

**37.** Two hundred and one cases with 700 articles were received for examination in the Medico-legal section as compared with 200 cases with 719 articles in the preceding year. The bulk of the examination related as usual to suspected human poisoning (82 cases with 288 articles) and blood stains (72 cases with 285 articles).

**38.** A course of practical training in the analysis of water, food-stuffs and drugs was given to a Mysore Government scholar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

**39.** The total cost of work done in the Institute is estimated at about Rs. 70,000.

# CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

## (i) University.

Senate, Council, etc.

1. Rajatantrapravina Dr. Sir Brajendranath Seal, Kt., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., continued as Vice-Chancellor. He proceeded on combined leave from 10th July 1928 up to 8th September 1928 and again on furlough from 15th November 1928 up to 1st April 1929. During the above periods, Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. Chandy officiated as Vice-Chancellor. The University Council which was reconstituted with effect from 25th July 1928 held 18 meetings as against 19 in the previous year. The Senate met six times during the year, 3 of the meetings being special. The following were some of the important recommendations made by the Senate :—

(i) Recommendation to take steps to convene an Indian Languages Conference for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of information and the discussion of problems relating to the progress of vernacular literatures.

(ii) Recommendation to gradually make Kannada the predominant language of the University and constitute a Bureau of Kannada literature with an adequate annual grant at its disposal.

(iii) Recommendation to introduce compulsory Military Training for University Students certified medically fit to undergo it.

(iv) Recommendation to levy a fee of Re. 1 for medical examination of students of the University and to constitute the amount levied into a fund and earmark it for the purpose of taking such measures as may be necessary to improve the health of the students.

(v) Modification of Ordinance 55, 1st para, relating to the admission of passed S.S.L.C Candidates of Mysore and Matriculates of Indian Universities to the Junior Intermediate class of the University.

(vi) Recommendation to provide compulsory physical training and drill for all students of the University and to provide and encourage the use of miniature rifle ranges.

(vii) Schemes of Examination, etc., for the B.A. (Pass and Honours) and the B.Sc. (Pass and Honours) Degree Examinations.

(viii) Adoption of the Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Senate to consider the question of fees for all the courses and examinations in the University. Government have since passed orders sanctioning the recommendation of the Senate in this behalf.

Lectures, Publications and Research.

2. A course of five University Readership Lectures was delivered by Praktana-vimarsa Vichakshana Rao Bahadur Mr. R. Narasimhachar, M.A., M.R.A.S., at Bangalore on the "History of Kannada Literature." There were 13 courses of extension lectures during the year, of which 4 were in Kannada. Besides these, the following special lectures were delivered under the auspices of the University:—

(1) "Atomic Structure and Spectoroscopy" (four lectures) by Professor A. Sommerfeld, Professor of Mathematical Physics, University of Munich, at Bangalore.—

(2) "Students and Politics" by Sir Brajendra Lal Mitter, Advocate-General of Bengal, at Mysore.

(3) "Students and Unemployment" by Dr. G. G. Kullmann of Zurich University, at Mysore.

(4) "Some aspects of University Life" by Professor Philip of France, Count Graaf Von Randwyk, Miss Yoshihasa of Japan and Mr. Wilson of Lincoln University, at Mysore.

(5) "Knowledge and Religious Experience" by Dr. Sir Muhammed Iqbal, M.A., Ph.D. Barrister-at-Law, M.L.C., Lahore, at Mysore.

In connection with the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Lectureship, founded by Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, Retired Registrar of the University, the inaugural lecture on the subject of "The Federal Idea" was delivered by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, K.C.S.I., Retired Member of the Executive Council, Government of Madras, in Mysore on the 8th August 1928.

The Mysore University Magazine and the half-yearly Journal of Arts and Sciences were published as usual. Sanction was also given during the year for the publication of the Second Volume of "Psychological Studies" in the

University half-yearly journal or the University Magazine. The University sanctioned during the year subventions of (1) Rs. 250 to Pandit M. Ramasesha Sastry, retired Kannada Pandit, Mysore, for his work "Sree Bhagavata Maha Purana" and (2) Rs. 750 to Professor S. V. Venkateswara Ayyar for his book "Indian Culture through the Ages", Volume II.

A scheme for the compilation and publication of an English-Kannada Dictionary in five years at a cost of Rs. 25,000 was submitted to Government. Orders were passed during the year sanctioning the proposals of the University for publications in Kannada to be undertaken by the University. Original and research work by Professors and members of the staff received great attention during the year and several contributions have been published or are under publication in the recognised journals.

Instruction and Examinations.

**3.** The total number of students on the rolls of the University Colleges including the recently opened Intermediate Colleges, was 3,268 against 1,895 in 1927-28 (excluding the strength of students in the Junior Intermediate Classes which were under the Department in the previous year). The following were the results of the several University examinations held during the year:—

| Examinations | Number examined | Number passed | Examinations | Number examined | Number passed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. M. A. Degree Examination ... | 53 | 41 | 17. L. M. P. Final April 1929 ... | 14 | 9 |
| 2. M. Sc. Degree ... ... | 3 | 2 | 18. First Examination in Engineering | 47 | 28 |
| 3. B. A. Degree Part I ... | 493 | 224 | | | |
| 4. Do Part II ... | 469 | 250 | 19. Intermediate Examination in Engineering. | 77 | 72 |
| 5. B. Sc. Part I (English) ... | 69 | 60 | | | |
| 6. Do Part II (Optional) ... | 74 | 65 | 20. Special First Year Certificate. | 32 | 22 |
| 7. B. E. Degree ... ... | 83 | 66 | 21. Intermediate Examination ... | 799 | 287 |
| 8. B. T. do ... ... | 51 | 26 | | | |
| 9. 1st M. B. B. S. Part I ... | 21 | 8 | *Women students successful in the various examinations.* | | |
| 10. Do Part II ... | 18 | 10 | | | |
| 11. 2nd M. B. B. S. ... ... | 14 | 5 | | | |
| 12. Final do ... ... | 11 | 8 | 1. B. A. both parts ... ... | ... | 4 |
| 13. L. M. P. I ... ... | 41 | 19 | 2. B. Sc. do ... ... | ... | 3 |
| 14. Do II ... ... | 24 | 16 | 3. Intermediate Examination ... | ... | 13 |
| 15. Do III ... ... | 33 | 16 | 4. First Year Certificate ... | ... | 1 |
| 16. Do Final-November 1928. | 7 | 7 | 5. M. A. Degree ... ... | ... | 1 |

Endowments, Medals and Scholarships.

**4.** Fresh endowments amounting to Rs. 16,000 as detailed below were accepted by the University during the year:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (i) Mr. Thiruvellur Srinivasaraghavachar ... ... | 7,000 |
| (ii) Sri Siddabasavamma ... ... | 3,000 |
| (iii) Mr. S. H. Lakshminarasappa .. .. | 3,000 |
| (iv) Mr. B. V. Vittal Murthy ... .. | 1,500 |
| (v) Mysore "Lodge" Endowment .. ... | 1,000 |
| (vi) Mr. P. Subba Rao .. ... | 500 |
| Total ... | 16,000 |

The total number of endowments accepted up to the end of June 1929 was 68 of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,97,000. Besides the usual medals and scholarships awarded from Endowment Funds, 117 general scholarships, 299 backward class scholarships, 18 military scholarships, 25 depressed class scholarships, 32 scholarships in cases of real hardship, 16 ladies' scholarships, 29 special scholarships, including 16 district scholarships, 19 Mahomedan scholarships and 21 merit scholarships were awarded during the year. The backward class scholarships were granted from an additional grant of Rs. 15,000 sanctioned by Government during the year. In addition to the above, scholarships were granted to 5 students to study for the M.Sc. examination of the Calcutta University. Two students of the Central College and 2 of the Maharaja's College were granted post-graduate studentships. The Research scholarship awarded to one of the students in the preceding year was continued. The total number of scholarships awarded to women students by the University was 59.

Hostels, Unions and Athletics.

**5.** The number of boarders in the men's hostels was 290 against 277 in the previous year. Eight students of the Maharani's College resided in the women's hostel under High School management as against 11 in 1927-28. The University

Lodge at Mysore accommodated 18 boarders and 19 other students also had their meals in the institution. The general health of the boarders was satisfactory in all the hostels.

Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 for constructing a Mahomedan mess in the Central College Hostel. The University Union, Mysore, held six ordinary debates and one inter-collegiate debate and the members thereof enacted a modern drama in connection with the Union Day Celebrations held in February 1929. A number of addresses were also given to the University members. A Students' Representative Council was formed during the year in the Maharaja's College for the discussion of matters relating to the well-being of the students and the College, and its work has been of great service to the College. Physical exercises received adequate attention in all the constituent and Intermediate Colleges. The strength of the Rover Scout Troops of the Central and Maharaja's Colleges rose to 100 and 120 respectively. Government were pleased to grant permission for a course of musketry training for 30 of the Rovers. The medical inspection of the students of the University (men and women) was conducted in all the constituent and Intermediate Colleges.

**6.** There was an addition of 1,074 volumes to the University Library, bringing the total to 18,024 volumes including books and reports received from the University Office. During the year under report, 32 publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace were received in the Library. The Libraries attached to the University Colleges had an addition of 1,912 volumes bringing the aggregate number of volumes in the said colleges to 35,289 at the close of the year. The number of volumes in the Libraries of the Intermediate Colleges at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga was 4,240 at the close of the year. A Poor Boys' Library was opened in the Engineering College during the year. The number of books and manuscripts purchased for the Oriental Library was respectively 394 and 80, bringing the total to 13,261 printed books and 10,294 manuscripts. The number of volumes of books and manuscripts consulted in the Library by visitors was 8,416 and 2,308 printed books and 112 manuscripts were lent out for study at home. The number of volumes of the Oriental Library publications presented to various public institutions, pandits and distinguished scholars both within and outside India was 891. Libraries.

**7.** According to provisional figures, the income of the University from all sources, amounted to Rs. 14,36,096 (including a Government grant of Rs. 11,60,000) as against Rs. 9,72,078 (revised) in 1927-28. The total expenditure was Rs. 13,80,575 against Rs. 11,46,149 in 1927-28. During the year under report, Government approved of the proposal regarding the publication of the audited annual accounts of the University in the *Mysore Gazette*. Finance.

**8.** The Eleventh Convocation of the University to confer degrees was held on the 23rd August 1928 when Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. Chandy, Officiating Vice-Chancellor, presided. Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, addressed the Graduates. Two members of the Public Service Commission, and also the World's Student Christian Federation, visited the University during the year. The re-organisation committee appointed by the Senate to consider the constitutional issues and changes needed in the constitution of the University submitted its report. General.

**9.** (*a*) The Intermediate and B. A. Degree Examinations of the Andhra University were recognised for purposes of admission to the B.A. and B.Sc. classes and M. A. and B. T. classes respectively of this University in cognate subjects.

(*b*) The B. A. and B.Sc. Degree Examinations of the Agra University were recognised as equivalent to the corresponding Degree Examinations of this University, subject to the condition that the Agra University agreed to recognise the corresponding examinations of this University.

(*c*) The B.A. and B.Sc. Degree Examinations of this University were recognised as equivalent to the corresponding Degree Examinations of the Nagpur University.

(*d*) Candidates who have passed the Cambridge Examination (Senior Local) and the Oxford Certificate Examination (Senior Local) were recognised as eligible for admission to the Junior Intermediate classes of this University for courses of study approved by the University Council.

(*e*) Candidates who have passed the S. S. L. C. Examination of other Indian Provinces and candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of other Indian Universities were recognised as eligible for admission to Intermediate courses in this University, provided they had taken up the subjects for which they sought admission and satisfied the differential minima conditions which are applied to Mysore S. S. L. C. candidates.

## (ii) Education.

**10.** The most important items of educational activity and administrative reform during the year 1928-29 were :—

(1) Enhancement of the powers of the Director of Public Instruction and other Inspecting Officers of the Department under the scheme of decentralisation to minimise delay and unnecessary correspondence.

(2) Change of working hours of certain High, Middle and Primary schools in the Mysore and Shimoga divisions from midday hours to morning as an experimental measure.

(3) Sanctioning of Municipal High Schools to meet the growing demand for High School Education in the State.

(4) Introduction of music as a non-examination subject in the Middle school course for girls and the appointment of a Board to conduct special examinations in music.

(5) Sanction to the levy of fees in the Kindergarten sections of the Practising Primary Schools attached to District Normal Schools.

(6) Sanction to the application of the general rules and regulations prescribed in the case of grant-in-aid institutions, to the Primary Schools under the control of the Municipal Councils, with a view to secure the maintenance of proper standards in the schools.

(7) Sanction to the introduction of Charka classes in two schools under the Bangalore City Municipality and ten other rural middle schools.

(8) Compulsory vaccination of school children before admission to school was ordered to be tried in District and Taluk Headquarter schools as an experimental measure.

(9) Grant of a bonus of Rs. 1,000 to 40 lady teachers to enable them to qualify themselves fully for work as sewing mistresses, with a view to have duly qualified sewing mistresses for the Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools.

(10) Sanction to the levy of Reading Room fees in Girls' High Schools.

(11) Tuition in the Pandits' and Moulvis' classes was declared free for all Mysoreans.

(12) Sanction to the levy of fees from candidates for the Lower Subordinate Examination of the Technical Board Examinations.

(13) The Physical Culture Specialist of the Y. M. C. A. was asked to organise a course of physical training for certain High and Middle School teachers.

(14) Sanction to the training of two batches of teachers at Bangalore and Mysore in the system of physical exercise associated with *Suryanamaskara* during the summer of 1929 as an experimental measure.

(15) Additional allotment of Rs. 10,000 in the departmental budget for a period of 5 years towards the repair of school buildings.

(16) Additional grant of Rs. 15,000 for the construction of school buildings in rural places where contributions have been paid by the people.

**11.** The number of educational institutions and the number of pupils on the rolls (including those under the University), as compared with the previous year are given in *Appendix XXV.*

**12.** The total number of public and private institutions on 31st March 1929 was 8,236 with a strength of 318,867 as against 8,182 with a strength of 321,53 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The number of public institution was 7,114 against 7,060 and the number of scholars in them 300,862 against 303,53 in the previous year. Of the total number of institutions, 5,165 with 231,75 pupils were Government, 106 with 11,893 pupils were municipal, 1,837 with 56,45 pupils were aided and 6 with 304 pupils were unaided institutions. These figure indicate a small increase in the number of schools by 54 and a decrease in the number of boys by 2,671. The decrease which occurred under primary and secondar schools, was due partly, to the closing of certain adult schools not working satisfactorily and partly to the prevalence of epidemics necessitating the closing of schoo for long periods.

**13.** The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total population of the school-going age (taken at 15 per cent of the population of the State according to the Census of 1921) was 36·28 as against 36·58 in 1927-28, that of boys alone to the total male population of the school-going age was 61·22 as against 57·32 and that of girls alone to the total female population of school-going age was 13·55 against 15·00 in the preceding year. On an average, there was one school for every 3·45 square miles of area and 699 persons of the total population. One out of every 2·8 of the population of school-going age was under instruction, and the proportion of pupils to the total population was one in 18·76 as against one in 18·20 in the preceding year. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·05, that of girls to the total female population was 2·07 and that of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population was 5·32. The percentage of students in the different grades of education to the total number of students was as shown below:—

| Grades of institutions | Boys | Girls |
|---|---|---|
| Colleges ... ... ... | 1·4 | 0·24 |
| High Schools ... ... .. | 2·7 | 0·42 |
| Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools ... | 12·4 | 3·81 |
| Primary Schools .. .. ... | 83·5 | 95·53 |
| Total ... | 100 | 100 |

The average monthly number on the rolls in all public institutions was 298,542 as against 288,749 in 1927-28 and the average daily attendance was 222,279 as against 216,385 in the previous year or 74·45 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls as against 75·00 per cent in the preceding year.

**14.** The number of Colleges for the study of oriental languages remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, four, with a total strength of 449 against 344 in 1927-28. The Sanskrit College at Mysore and the aided Sanskrit College at Melkote continued to be under the management of the Palace and Muzrai Departments respectively. The Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, and the Oriental section of the Training College, at Mysore were under departmental control. The strength of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College including the primary section was 95 including 8 girls as against 97 in the preceding year. Classified according to communities, there were 56 Brahmins, 32 Lingayets, 1 Kurubar, 3 Devangas and 3 Vaisyas. Two scholarships were sanctioned to enable women to take the Pandit's course after passing the Vernacular Upper Secondary course. Collegiate Education.

**15.** The number of High Schools for boys was 25 with a strength of 6,380 as against 23 High Schools with a strength of 6,710 in the preceding year. Of these High Schools, 17 were Government and 8 Aided. The temporary additional hands sanctioned in previous years were continued during 1928-29 also and four additional hands were sanctioned during the year for additional sections. Malleswaram in Bangalore City was made a centre for the S. S. L. C. Examination from 1929 onwards. The average daily attendance in all the High Schools was 5,687 agianst 6,262 in 1927-28. As in the preceding year, Upper Secondary Classes in Kannada were maintained in the Training College, Mysore and the District Normal and Vernacular High Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga. The number of students in these classes was 218, of whom 93 were Mahomedans. Secondary Education. High Schools.

**16.** The number of Middle Schools for boys rose during the year from 240 to 252 and their strength from 22,118 to 23,794. Of these schools, 225 were Government institutions, 24 were aided and 3 unaided. Classified according to languages, 26 were Urdu schools, 3 Tamil schools and the rest Kannada schools. In view of the great demand for additional middle schools in the Bangalore City, Government sanctioned the opening of three more middle schools by splitting up the existing three middle schools. On the 31st March 1929, there were 272 Incomplete Middle Schools with a strength of 5,301 as against 274 schools with a strength of 5,077 in the previous year. Of these, 269 were Government institutions and 3 aided. Most of these schools continued to be as unsatisfactory as before. The number of practical instruction classes working in Government Middle Schools and certain Primary Schools, which imparted instruction in vocational subjects such as Middle Schools.

Carpentry, tailoring, metal work, agriculture, remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 77. Of these, 50 were maintained from State Funds and 27 from educational cess funds. Sixty-nine of these classes were attached to boys' schools and 8 to girls schools. During the year, Government sanctioned the acquisition of lands required for the agricultural classes.

Primary Education.

**17.** The number of primary schools for boys on the 31st March 1929 was 5,677 with a strength of 219,830 as against 5,630 schools with a strength of 221,495 at the end of the previous school-year, thus showing a slight increase of 47 schools and a decrease of 1,665 pupils. Of the total number of schools, 3,959 were Government schools, 72 municipal and 1,645 aided schools, while one was an unaided school. Of the 3,959 Government schools, 3,499 were Kannada schools, 2 were Telugu schools, 1 was a Mahratta school and the rest were Urdu schools. Of the 3,499 Kannada schools, 517 were for pupils of the depressed classes. The percentage of boys in the primary classes to the total male population of the school-going age was 49·3 against 49·4 in the previous year. Out of the total number of pupils under instruction in the primary schools, 841 were in the Vernacular Lower Secondary class, 20,334 in the fourth year class, 30,626 in the third year class, 40,012 in the second year class and 128,017 (or 58·2 per cent of the total number) in the first year class. Proposals for the utilization of the Education Cess realisations of Kolar and Kadur districts were sanctioned by Government as a result of which 100 aided primary schools will be converted into Government institutions and 5 new schools started in the Kolar District and 14 primary schools were opened in the Kadur District. In order to improve the facilities in the Mysore District, Government sanctioned the opening of 30 schools out of the Education Cess of the District.

Special Instruction. Training Institutions.

**18.** The number of Training Institutions was 12 (10 Government and 2 Aided) as against 11 in the previous year. Of these, 9 were for the training of school masters and 3 for the training of school mistresses. The total number on the rolls of all the institutions at the close of the year was 670 against 753 at the end of the previous year. All the training institutions had hostels attached to them. Six teachers of the Department were deputed to undergo a special course of training in Kindergarten methods in the Teachers' College at Saidapet, and 2 graduate teachers were deputed for the study of the "Dalton Plan" in the Bentinck High school for girls in Madras. Government sanctioned the deputation of 3 departmental officers to the All-India Federation of Teachers held at Bombay in November 1928.

Industrial and Engineering Schools.

**19.** There were 19 industrial schools with a strength of 1,266. Seventeen of these, which were for boys, were under the control of the Industries and Commerce Department and 2 for girls with a strength of 136 under the Education Department. The School of Engineering, Bangalore, had a strength of 279 as against 260 in the preceding year. Of these, 147 were Brahmins, 23 Christians, 17 Mahomedans, 10 Kshatriyas, 9 Lingayets, 9 Vaisyas, 5 Vokkaligars, 4 Anglo-Indians, 1 a Jain, 6 depressed class pupils and 48 other Hindus. Owing to the expansion of the school consequent on the increase in the number of students admitted and the congestion and pressure of work, the appointment of a workshop assistant to the school was sanctioned.

Commercial Schools.

**20.** As in the preceding year, there were 4 commercial schools, of which 2 were Government institutions and 2 aided. The total strength of these schools was 371 against 381 in the previous year.

Education of the Defectives.

**21.** The Central Institute for the Defectives at Mysore had a strength of 79 including 6 who had come from outside the State. Forty four pupils were in the blind section, 32 in the deaf section and 3 in the normal class. One of the students of the Normal class secured a post in the Deaf and Dumb School, Royapuram, Madras. The Institute exhibited its industrial work at the Dasara Exhibition of 1928 and earned a certificate of merit and a bronze medal. A fund known as "the after care fund" has been started by the managing committee of the Institute to help the pupils with funds to set up some private business after they leave the school. There were 55 boarders on 31st March 1929 in the hostel attached to the Institute. The Mysore City Municipality were pleased to sanction to the Institute a grant of Rs. 1,000 a year with effect from 1st July 1929.

Sanskrit Education.

**22.** Exclusive of the Sanskrit Colleges, there were 51 patasalas on 31st March 1929 as in the previous year. There was however, a fall in the number of

students from 1,711 to 1,504. Of the total number of students, 1,146 were Brahmin boys and 91 Brahmin girls, 113 Lingayet boys and 5 Lingayet girls, 33 Vokkaligar boys and 5 Vokkaligar girls, 40 Vaisya boys and 1 was a Vaisya girl, 18 Jain boys and one was a Jain girl, 2 were Kshatriya boys and 49 were pupils of other communities. Besides these, there were 3,737 pupils reading Sanskrit in other schools, bringing the total number of Sanskrit students in all schools to 5,241 as against 4,817 in the preceding year.

**23.** The results of the S.S.L.C. Examination were as follows :— Results of Publ Examinations.

| Institutions | Number registered | Number examined | Number declared eligible for college courses | Number passed | Percentage of passes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Government ... ... | 1,406 | 1,385 | 538 | 926 | 67 |
| 2. Aided ... ... | 654 | 637 | 164 | 380 | 60 |
| 3. Private Study ... ... | 145 | 136 | 7 | 50 | 37 |

The results of the other examinations are tabulated below :—

| Serial No. | Name of Examination | Number examined | Number passed | Percentage of passes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination ... | 199 | 63 | 31·2 |
| 2 | English Lower Secondary Examination ... ... | 5,596 | 2,206 | 39·4 |
| 3 | Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination ... | 3,617 | 1,026 | 28·3 |
| 4 | Graduates' Training (Final only) ... ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 5 | Under Graduates' Training (Final only) ... ... | 25 | 13 | 52· |
| 6 | do Full ... ... ... | 61 | 21 | 34·4 |
| 7 | Upper Secondary Training (Final) ... ... | 21 | 15 | 71·5 |
| 8 | do (Full) ... ... | 46 | 33 | 72· |
| 9 | Lower Secondary Training (Final) ... ... | 86 | 59 | 68·6 |
| 10 | do (Full) ... ... | 365 | 110 | 30· |
| 11 | Sanskrit Board Examinations ... ... | 23 | 5 | 21·7 |
| 12 | Commercial Examinations ... ... ... | 617 | 239 | 38·9 |

**24.** On the 31st March 1929, there were 785 girls' schools with a strength of 37,709 as against 788 schools with a strength of 40,332 in the previous year. Besides these, there were 23,599 girls reading in boys' schools. The total number of girls under instruction in all schools was thus 61,308 as against 64,820 in the year 1927-28. Of the total number of girls institutions, 2 were Colleges, 5 English High Schools, 1 was a Kannada High School, 25 Middle Schools, 43 Incomplete Middle Schools, 704 Primary Schools, 3 Training Schools for mistresses and 2 Industrial Schools for women. Of the total number, 659 were Government Institutions, 95 Aided Institutions and 31 Municipal Schools. Considerable advance was effected in the direction of the co-education of boys and girls in the primary stage, and several schools for boys and girls have been ordered to be Women's Education.

amalgamated during the next year. The following table shows the number of girls that appeared for the various examinations of 1929 and the number that were successful in each :—

| Examination | Number registered | Number examined | Number passed | Europeans | Christians | Mahomedans | Hindus and others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Teachers' Certificate Examinations.* | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Grade— | | | | | | | |
| Full .. ... .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | 1 |
| Theory only .. ... ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Practical .. .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| Upper Secondary Grade— | | | | | | | |
| Full ... ... .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | 1 |
| Theory only ... .. ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Practical ... ... ... | 4 | 3 | 2 | .. | . | .. | 2 |
| Lower Secondary Grade— | | | | | | | |
| Full ... ... ... | 58 | 57 | 20 | ... | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| Theory only ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Practical ... ... ... | 15 | 14 | 9 | ... | ... | 4 | 5 |
| Special Sewing Examination ... ... | 21 | 20 | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 |
| Middle School Examination ... ... | 325 | 310 | 155 | 7 | 39 | 17 | 92 |
| Lower Secondary Examination ... .. | 429 | 409 | 112 | ... | 12 | 36 | 64 |
| Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination ... | 20 | 18 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | 1 |
| S. S. L. C. ... ... ... | 64 | 64 | 48 | ... | 15 | 1 | 32 |

The total expenditure on Women's Education (including University Education) was Rs. 6,39,646 (against Rs. 6,16,322 in the previous year), of which the amount met out of State funds was Rs. 5,55,377.

Education of Europeans and Eurasians.

**25.** There were as in the preceding year 5 aided institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians. Some of them admitted pupils of other communities also. The total strength of these schools was 479 against 467 in 1927-28. Of these, 199 were boys and 280 girls. Classified according to race or caste, there were 444 Europeans or Eurasians, 12 Hindus, 2 Mahomedans, 13 Indian Christians, 2 Parsis and 6 others. In addition to the pupils in these schools, there were 12 Europeans or Eurasians, reading in other schools, making a total of 491 against 461 in the preceding year.

Education of Mahomedans.

**26.** The total number of Urdu Schools for boys and girls was 941 with a strength of 36,612 as against 930 schools with a strength of 36,531 in the preceding year. Of the total strength, 132 were non-mahomedans. For boys, there was one Vernacular High School attached to the Training College with a strength of 57; 26 middle schools with a strength of 1,478; 42 incomplete middle schools with a strength of 573 and 657 primary schools with a strength of 25,100. Besides these, there were 6,728 pupils of the Mahomedan community reading in general schools, making a total of 43,208 Mahomedan pupils (30,184 boys and 13,024 girls) under instruction in all the schools. Of the total number of Mahomedan pupils 143 were in college classes, 553 in High schools, 2,155 in Middle schools, 967 in incomplete middle schools, 39,144 in primary schools, and 246 in Technical schools.

**27.** The percentage of Mahomedan boys and girls to the total Mahomedan population of the school-going age was 89·23. In view of the paucity of Muslim graduates in service in the Department and the need for the employment of a sufficient number of them to staff the Urdu Middle Schools, a higher starting pay was sanctioned to them for a period of three years subject to certain conditions. In the S.S.L.C. Examination, 61 passed out of 142 pupils examined. In the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination, 13 pupils passed out of 30, in the Middle School Examination 120 passed out of 361, while in the Lower Secondary Examination, 65 were successful out of 224 examined. The total expenditure

incurred by Government on educational institutions, specially intended for pupils of the Mahomedan community, was Rs. 4,79,000 against Rs. 4,65,000 in the previous year.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

**28.** At the close of the year under report there were 641 special schools in all for the education of the children of the depressed classes with a strength of 17,315 as against 631 schools with a strength of 17,206 in the previous year. Of the total strength, 2,946 were girls as against 2,688 in 1927-28. Of these schools, 556 were Government institutions, 80 aided, 4 municipal and 1 was a special school. Four of the Government institutions were middle schools. The number of pupils of the depressed classes reading in general schools was 4,268 as against 5,108 in the previous year. The strength of the Central Adikarnataka Institute at Mysore on the 31st March 1929 was 221 as against 218 in the previous year. The Institute continued to provide general education up to the middle school standard as well as industrial training. Sixty seven pupils appeared for the middle school examination of 1929 of whom 19 passed. The Boarding Home attached to the Institute had an average number of 185 boarders. The Adikarnataka Boarding School, Tumkur was ordered to be converted into a Boarding School for instruction in vocational subjects only outside the regular school hours, general education being provided in the local Kannada Middle School. The strength of the Institution was 74 against 75 in 1927-28. The Adikarnataka Boarding Homes at Hassan and Chikmagalur had 20 and 50 pupils respectively on the 31st March 1929. The Sri Narasimharaja Hostel at Bangalore had 170 boarders on the 31st March 1929. Orders were passed during the year sanctioning the continuance of the exemption of students belonging to the depressed classes from the payment of admission, class, sports, examination and library fees for a further period of three years from 1st July 1929. Besides the schools for the depressed classes, there were 28 schools for lambanis with a strength of 653, one for hill tribes with a strength of 14, four for woddars with a strength of 76 and five for Kumbis with a strength of 68. Of the Lambani schools, 25 were Government and 3 aided.

Village Indigenous Schools.

**29.** There were 1,129 private village indigenous schools with a strength of 17,858 on the 31st March 1929 as against 1,122 schools with a strength of 18,005 in the preceding year. Most of these schools continued to be of the primary standard, the languages taught being Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, or Urdu. Four of the schools were however of the advanced grade teaching Sanskrit. These schools are not under departmental supervision, nor do they receive any grant from Government or any public agency.

Adult Education.

**30.** There were 368 adult night schools with a strength of 7,898 as against 406 schools with a strength of 9,140 pupils in the previous year. The experiments in methods of quick literacy which were tried in the Central Jail at Bangalore are proposed to be conducted in the malnad also.

Compulsory Education.

**31.** The number of compulsory education centres remained the same as in the previous year. The scheme worked as hitherto more satisfactorily in urban than in rural areas. The revised Elementary Education Regulation, defining among other things, the duties and responsibilities of local bodies, was under the consideration of Government.

Hostels.

**32.** There were 85 hostels in the State with a strength of 3,042 as against 78 hostels with a strength of 2,741 in the previous year. Of these, 27 hostels were Government, 48 aided and 10 unaided. Of the 27 Government Hostels, 4 were attached to the Colleges under the University, 9 to Government High Schools for boys, one to the Maharani's High School, Mysore, one to the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, 7 to District Normal Schools, 4 to the Training College, Mysore, and one to the Incomplete Middle School, Ayyanur. Of the aided and unaided hostels, 2 were for Christians, one for Mahrattas, one for Vaisyas, one for Jains, one for Kunchitigas, 10 for Vokkaligars, 5 for Mahomedans, 3 for Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas, 20 for Lingayets, 3 for Brahmins and the rest were open to all communities.

Physical Education.

**33.** In Primary schools physical drill continued to be the only form of exercise. In Middle schools and High schools, there were facilities for playing football, cricket, volleyball, tennis, badminton and hockey. Drill was compulsory and scouting optional in every High School. The term of the Physical Culture Inspectors was extended for a further period of two years. To enable training camps being

organised at district headquarter and other important centres to train middle and primary school teachers, the Physical Culture Inspectors held camps at different centres in their divisions during the year. There were full time Inspectors for the Medical Inspection of school children in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. The scheme of medical inspection was introduced into over 60 municipal areas where the municipalities concerned have offered to contribute their share of the cost of the scheme. The benefits of the scheme within the short time since its introduction, have been very encouraging. A scheme placing the medical inspection of girls' schools on a systematic basis as in the case of boys schools has also been sanctioned.

Scout Movement.

**34.** The Scout Movement was consolidated and made more efficient during the year. There were 4,180 scouts, 470 rovers, 580 cubs working under 275 adult leaders making a total membership of 5,505 in the whole State. The most outstanding events of the year were :—

(1) The Patrol Leaders' Conference at Bangalore and the State Scouters' Conference at Seringapatam held early at the beginning of the year.

(2) The Bangalore City Scout week and the State Scout Rallies at Bangalore and Shimoga, and several local rallies all over the State to celebrate the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

(3) Three training camps for Scout Masters at Shimoga, Nandi and Chamundi Hills.

(4) The fifth Mysore State Scout Rally and the Krishnarajendra All-India Trophy held at Tumkur wherein over 750 scouts from all the districts in the State and several centres of South India participated.

For the first time in India, the Indian Scouts Year Book was published by the Boy Scouts of Mysore and has been widely noticed as a very useful publication. Government approved of the affiliation of the Boy Scouts of Mysore to the All India Association at Delhi. Public service on an organised basis was rendered by the Scouts on several occasions.

Scholarships.

**35.** The total amount spent on scholarships excluding those of the University during the year under report was Rs. 1,70,719. One thousand two hundred and fifty seven backward class scholarships (including Mahomedan scholarhips) of the value of Rs. 76,120 and 1,886 depressed class scholarships including scholarships to depressed class girls of the value of Rs. 40,470 were awarded. Besides these, a sum of Rs. 2,000 was spent for the supply of clothing to the pupils of the depressed classes and another sum of Rs. 1,800 in the grants of scholarships to minor backward class pupils. The redistribution of scholarships for Mahomedan girls in middle schools was sanctioned with a view to induce a large number of Muslim girls to pursue their studies beyond the primary stage. To meet the increased demand for scholarships and to give a greater impetus to the education of the backward classes, an additional provision of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned for the next three years towards backward class scholarships. Government sanctioned the award of two foreign scholarships during the year, one of them being for the study of applied mathematics (Tripos) at Cambridge for a period of two years.

As regards free-student-ships, 1,261 students held full or half-free concessions in the High school classes, on account of their being recipients of scholarships or being exempt from payment of full or half fees as belonging to certain special communities such as Mahomedans, Rajputs, etc. Two hundred and sixty-seven full free studentships and 1,596 half-free studentships or 1,065 in terms of full-free studentships were granted to non-scholarship holders in High school classes during the year under report. The endowments received up to the end of the year for awards of scholarships and prizes amounted to Rs. 3,36,598 and the amount spent during the year out of the interest realized thereon was Rs. 12,947.

Inspections.

**36.** The Director of Public Instruction toured for 105 days during the year and visited 236 offices and institutions besides attending several meetings and conferences. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division, toured for 150 days and inspected one Training College, 14 High Schools and 4 District Educational Offices as also the Central Adikarnataka Institute, Mysore, and the Central Institute for the Defectives. He also visited three normal schools, 65 middle schools 2 commercial schools, 47 incomplete middle schools,361 primary schools and 18 offices of the Assistant Inspectors, besides attending certain meetings at Bangalore and Mysore. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Shimoga Division, toured for 265 days and inspected 186 institutions, of which 16 were High Schools, 32 middle schools

and the rest were primary schools. He inspected all the District Educational offices and some of the offices of the Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses in addition to attending several meetings. The District Educational Officers inspected or visited generally all the schools and offices under their charge. The Assistant Inspectresses of Education inspected almost all the schools in their jurisdiction. Officers of the Revenue and other Departments visited 1,225 schools. The Dewan was pleased to visit many of the schools during his tour in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts. The Members of Council also visited many of the schools during their tours in the Districts.

**37.** The total expenditure, including that on University Education, during the year amounted to Rs. 66,96,148 or Rs. 2,90,354 more than that of the previous year. Of the total amount, Rs. 42,60,936 were spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 5,00,849 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 1,51,349 on Municipal Schools, Rs. 5,25,997 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 12,57,017 under the head "General" which included charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships and miscellaneous items. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 49,13,134 or 73·37 per cent of the total expenditure. Of this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 9,06,272 or 12·04 per cent was spent on University Education, Rs. 49,900 or 0·74 per cent was spent on Oriental Colleges not forming part of the Mysore University, Rs. 2,19,046 or 3·27 per cent on Training Institutions for men and women including the Training Colleges, Rs. 6,47,425 or 9·66 per cent on High School Education, Rs. 10,05,691 or 15·04 per cent on Middle Schools, Rs. 19,56,339 or 29·21 per cent on Primary Education for boys and girls, and Rs. 2,28,461 or 3·48 per cent on Technical schools (Engineering, Industrial and Commercial). Of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 66,96,148, a sum of Rs. 54,10,296 or 80¾ per cent was contributed from State funds, Rs. 5,18,291 or 7¾ per cent from Local funds, Rs. 56,600 or 0·8 per cent from Municipal funds, Rs. 4,50,891 or 6¾ per cent from fees and Rs. 2,60,070 or 3·95 per cent from other sources, mainly contributions by aided agencies. The balance of Education Cess on 1st July 1928 was Rs. 6,80,300 and the collections during the year amounted to of Rs, 5,82,500, bringing the total to Rs. 12,62,800. The expenditure out of the Cess funds during the year, including that on building, was Rs. 5,57,900, leaving a balance Rs. 7,04,900 at the close of the year. The average cost of education per head of the population was Re. 1-2-3 as against Re. 1-1-5 in the previous year. Of this cost, Re. 0-14-9 was met from State funds as against Re. 0-14-1 in 1927-28. Finance.

## (iii) Encouragement to Authors.

**38.** The following books and journals were purchased during the year out of a provision for the year of Rs. 6,500 allotted for encouragement to authors and copies of these were distributed among school libraries.

*Books—*

A little book of Health and Courtesy.
Thyagaraja
Sarvajna Vachanagalu.
Nalehoguvananda and Meerabai.
Elementary Science Manuscripts.
The Mahabharatha (Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute).
Jawahir-ul-Talim.

*Journals—*

Akbari Talim.
Alkalam.
Bodhakaseve.
Light to the Blind.
Maharaja's Sanskrit College Magazine.
Makkala Pusthaka.
Prabuddhakarnataka.
Sathihithaishini.
School Folk.
Saraswati.

Devaraj Bahadur Literary Prizes.

**39.** In accordance with Governmeut Order No. 4,747-8 Edn. 169-23-4, dated 27th March 1924, issuing rules regarding the utilisation of a portion of the income from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Funds towards the encouragement of Sanskrit and Vernacular Literature, a notification was published in July 1928, inviting authors to compete for the Devaraj Bahadur Literary Prizes. In response to this, 17 Kannada manuscripts, 2 Sanskrit manuscripts and 31 Kannada Books were received. A committee of six members was appointed to review the books and manuscripts and on the recommendation of the committee, prizes were awarded as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First prize .... | Rs. 300 | Bharatheeya Chithrakale by Mr. Sivarama Karanth |
| Second prize ... | Rs. 200 | Upanishadrahasya by Mr. R. R. Diwakar. |
| Third prize .... | Rs. 200 | Fabiola by Messrs. Bernard and Joseph. |

## (iv) Literature.

**40.** The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 330 (152 books and 178 periodicals) against 238 (124 books and 114 periodicals) in the previous year. Of these, 142 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 178 in English or other European languages, 1 in an Indian classical language and 9 in more than one language. Copyright was secured on 60 books realising Rs. 120 against 56 books realising Rs. 112 in the previous year.

## CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

### (i) Muzrai.

Muzrai Institutions.

**1.** The total number of Muzrai Institutions in the State at the end of 1928-29 was 12,858 as per details given below :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Mathas | 241 | 409 | |
| (b) Chattrams | 65 | | Major Institutions. |
| (c) Rest-houses | 15 | | |
| (d) Temples-Major | 80 | | |
| (e) Mahomedan Major Institutions | 8 | | |
| (f) Temples-minor | 1,105 | | |
| (g) Village Temples | 11,011 | | |
| (h) Jain Bastis | 45 | | |
| (i) Other Mahomedan Institutions | 287 | | |
| (j) Roman Catholic Church | 1 | | |
| Total | 12,858 | | |

**2.** The total income of these institutions including the opening balance was Rs. 20,10,102-12-8 while the expenditure was Rs. 8,15,530-11-11 and the closing balance on the 30th June 1929 was Rs. 11,94,572-0-9. Muzrai works estimated at Rs. 1,28,230-0-9 were sanctioned in the course of the year. An expenditure of Rs. 51,294-6-6 was incurred on the old works and a sum of Rs. 39,075-15-11 was spent on works newly sanctioned. Muzrai works estimated at Rs. 1,52,604-4-9 were pending execution at the end of the year. The corpus of the General Muzrai Fund remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 5,19,400 invested in the Government of India pronotes and Mysore Government Bonds yielding an annual income of Rs. 22,845. The budget estimates of the Fund for the year provided for an expenditure of Rs. 20,809 against an income of Rs. 22,899-4-0.

Mathas.

**3.** The following ten Mathas were under the management of Government during the year under report :—

(1) Sri Sivaganga Matha
(2) Sri Parakalaswami Matha
(3) Sri Vyasarayaswami Matha
(4) Sri Hariharpur Matha
(5) Sri Sravanabelagola Matha
(6) Sri Avani Matha
(7) Sri Bheemanakatte Matha
(8) Sri Bhandigadi Sampige Matha
(9) Sri Palaharaswami Matha
(10) Sri Basti Matha at Narasimharajapura.

The Swamis of Sivaganga, Avani and Bheemanakatte Mathas made satisfactory progress in their studies. The scale of income and expenditure of the Bheemanakatte Matha was revised, providing for a total expenditure of Rs. 11,002-8-0 against an estimated income from the Matha properties of Rs. 13,312-8-0 and a sum of Rs. 35,000 out of the available cash balance was deposited to the credit of the Matha in the Government Savings Bank fixed deposit. At the time when the management of the villages endowed to the Sri Parakalaswami Matha was taken by Government, there were arrears to the extent of Rs. 61,389 outstanding. A sum of Rs. 94,513 including the subsequent demand was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,388. The properties belonging to the Sri Majjigehalli Matha in Kolar and Mulbagal taluks were taken under Government management owing to heavy arrears of land revenue. Orders were passed during the year permitting the use of additional Birudus by the Swami of the Sri Chowdadanapura Matha in Ranibennur taluk. A rahadari was issued to facilitate the tour of the Swami of the Sravanabelagola Matha within the State. Permission was granted by Government to the heads of the Sri Adichunchanagiri and Sri Humcha Mathas to parade certain insignias in their tours. The Swamis of the Sri Sravanabelagola, Sri Kundapur Vyasarayaswami, Sri Avani and Sri Adichunchanagiri Mathas were exempted from personal appearance in Civil Courts. The heads of mathas holding rahadaris issued by a competent authority were exempted from

the payment of toll at the several toll-gates on State fund roads. During the year under report, Government ordered the redemption of some of the encumbered lands of the Sri Avani Matha, from funds advanced out of the General Muzrai Fund.

Chattrams and Rest-houses.

**4.** Under the "Chattram Savings Fund," Government approved of estimates providing for an expenditure of Rs. 67,500 against an income of Rs. 65,000 during the year under report. The year's transactions resulted in a credit balance of Rs. 3,094-13-7. Out of this fund, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000 per annum was sanctioned in favour of the Vriddhashrama, Mysore, for a period of three years from 1928-29. The payment of Rs. 50 per mensem sanctioned during 1927-28 on behalf of the Ashakta Poshaka Sabha, Bangalore City, was continued for a further period of 2 years from 1st July 1929. The question of starting homes for the relief of the destitute and the infirm at Chikmagalur and Kolar was under the active consideration of the District Boards concerned, and the payment of a contribution equal to one-third of the actual expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in favour of the former was sanctioned during the year. Orders were passed approving of the continuance of the feeding arrangements in the Sri Ramadevaru Chattram at Bisle, Manjarabad taluk, during the Champashasti season and the maintenance of the chattram as a rest-house during the other parts of the year. Final orders of Government were passed during the year providing for the better management of Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao's Chattram, Bangalore City. In pursuance of the policy of handing over the buildings of abolished chattrams to local bodies for keeping them as rest-houses for the convenience of travellers, action was taken during the year in respect of the Chattrams at Hassan, Agumbe, Ananthapur, Tirthahalli, Channapatna and Sira. The chattram building at Ramanathapur was ordered to be handed over to the authorities of the Sri Parakalaswami Mutt for being maintained as a rest-house while that near Mulbagal was ordered to be handed over to the Sri Sripadarayaswami Matha at Mulbagal for a similar purpose.

Temples

**5.** The income and expenditure of some of the major temples during the year were as follows:—

| Name of Temple | Income | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Sri Srinkanteswaraswami temple at Nanjangud ... ... | 32,565 | 32,507 |
| 2. Sri Chamarajeswaraswami temple at Chamarajnagar ... ... | 35,665 | 33,785 |
| 3. Sri Narayanaswami and other temples at Melkote .. .. | 22,842 | 24,330 |
| 4. Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Seringapatam ... ... | 10,180 | 11,011 |

In addition to the arrangements made in 1927-28 for the proper preservation of the famous temples at Belur and Halebid, an annual recurring allotment of Rs. 500 was sanctioned for a period of 5 years for petty repairs, besides a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,000 in respect of the Halebid temple. The long pending question of repairing the Belur temple jewellery was satisfactorily solved and an expert goldsmith of Mysore with an adequate staff of workmen is attending to the work. Temple disturbances such as thefts, desecrations, etc., occurred in some of the taluks of the Kolar district. The scales of income and expenditure of eight major institutions were revised during the year. The question of fixing revised scales of income and expenditure in the case of six other major institutions was under the active consideration of the Department.

Mahomedan and other institutions.

**6.** The Gumbuz and Masjid-i-ala at Seringapatam are two important Mahomedan institutions in the State enjoying an annual cash grant of Rs. 12,910-11-9. They are under the direct administrative control of the Sub-Division Officer, French-Rocks, aided by a committee. The income and expenditure of the institutions during the year were Rs. 15,194 and Rs. 21,728, the increase in the expenditure being due to the installation of electric lights, the adjustment of contribution to the Muzrai Establishment Fund and to certain other improvements effected during the year. The corpus of the charities instituted by His Highness the late Prince

Gulam Mahomed continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 1,78,000, and the administration of the charities was supervised, as in the past, by a committee with the City Magistrate, Mysore, as its President. The income of the charities, together with the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 10,733 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,250. The recipients of the charity numbered 162 of whom 97 were Mahomedans, 45 Christians and 20 Brahmins. The Darga on the Bababudan Hills endowed with extensive lands and an annual cash grant of Rs. 1,800 is another important Mahomedan institution resorted to by many pilgrims during the "Urus" occurring in the month of April every year. The institution is held in high esteem both by Mahomedans and Hindus. The daily and periodical services were satisfactorily conducted during the year. Rules defining the duties of the important officials of the Jumma Masjid at Mysore were issued during the year. The HaZrath Akkhalshakhadri Darga in the Channapatna taluk is under the management of a local committee. The important Jain Basti in the State is at Sravanabelagola. Services were efficiently performed during the year in this institution and the Basti Matha at Narasimharajapura.

**7.** Large endowments offered by private persons for the benefit of several muzrai institutions, besides lands and jewellery, were accepted during the year. The more important endowments were— Endowments and grants-in-aid.

(*a*) Rs. 7,200 by Srimati Savitramma for certain sevas in the Nanjangud temple and feeding the Vaisya devotees during the Dasara.

(*b*) Rs. 7,200 by Mr. Devi Prasad Tivari for puja in the Sri Venugopalaswami temple at Basavanahalli near Chikmagalur town.

(*c*) Rs. 5,000 by Mr. Ramanna of Melkote for Deeparadhane, etc., in the Sri Rama and Anjaneya temples.

(*d*) Rs. 4,562 by certain devotees for the benefit of the Sri Rangatha Swami temple at Rangasthala near Chikballapur town.

(*e*) Rs. 4,000 by Mrs. M. S. Sankaramma for the upkeep of the temple of Vishnudevalaya at Magadi.

The grants to the undermentioned institutions were continued during the year :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (*a*) The Friend-in-need Society, Bangalore .. ... ... | 600 |
| (*b*) The Girdlestone Home for incurables ... ... ... | 300 |
| (*c*) The Aryadharma Bodhini Sabha ... ... ... | 225 |
| (*d*) The Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha at Melkote ... ... | 120 |

**8.** Of fresh grants and endowments sanctioned during the year, mention may be made of (1) an additional grant of Rs. 10-15-0 a month in favour of the Bairagi Mutt at Melkote for a period of 3 years from March 1929, (2) an extent of 1 acre and 14 guntas of irrigable land granted free of cost to the mosque at Gorur, Hassan taluk, subject to payment of full assessment and of 6 acres of land granted subject to the same condition, for the upkeep of the Masjid at Sravanabelagola, (3) an extent of 14 acres and 26 guntas of land in Sondekola village granted free to the Jumna Masjid at Chitaldrug and (4) an extent of 76 acres and 27 guntas of land granted at upset price to the Bhakta Mandali Sabha, Melkote, on behalf of the Sri Narayanaswami Temple.

**9.** The three important educational institutions under the control of the Muzrai Department were the Ayurvedic College at Mysore, the Sanskrit College at Melkote and the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Mahapatasala, Bangalore. Orders were passed during the year sanctioning the revision of the Ayurvedic and Unani College and dispensary at a cost of Rs. 35,000 per annum, providing for the teaching of the Unani system of medicine and the institution of in-patient wards attached to the hospital. In addition to the munificent donations made by him in the previous year for the Ayurvedic College building, Asthana Vidwan Panditratnam Gundlu Pandit Lakshmanachar donated a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the construction of a hostel building for the Ayurvedic students. The affairs of the College were placed under the management of a strong committee with the President of the City Municipal Council, Mysore, as Vice-President and the Muzrai Commissioner as President. In the Ayurvedic section, there were 49 students and in the Unani section 10 students Educational Institutions.

at the end of the year. Five out of 7 students passed the final Vidwat Examination The average daily attendance at the Ayurvedic Hospital was 151 and at the Unani Dispensary 251. A dressing section was opened in the Hospital to treat surgical cases of ordinary type purely according to Ayurvedic methods. A pharmacy section was also organised. The herb garden attached to the Ayurvedic College was well maintained and about 350 medicinal plants were grown therein. The Principal of the College was deputed to visit parts of Northern India for studying the methods of working of similar institutions established in those parts. The Sanskrit College at Melkote was in receipt of the monthly grant of Rs. 2 70 from the Education Department, the scholarship grant of Rs. 50 a month for 10 months and the annual grant of Rs. 1,500 from the General Muzrai Funds. The institution received, in addition, a contribution of Rs. 30 a month from certain charities in Madras. There were 61 students in the College at the end of June 1929, of whom 15 students had come from outside the State. Of 57 students that sat for the annual examination, 51 were successful. The number of volumes in the College library was 1,679. The Sri Chamarajendra Veda Mahapatasala, Bangalore, continued to be held in the Sivaganga Mutt building on a monthly rental of Rs. 50. The daily average attendance was 48 out of a total strength of 53. The Agama classes were as usual held as a section of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore. The strength of the classes was 9 and all the 3 students that appeared for the annual examination were successful. The charges on account of the classes were met out of the allotment of Rs. 2,500 made in the General Muzrai Fund budget. Besides the above institutions, patasalas for the study of the Veda or Sanskrit in general were maintained out of Muzrai funds in 14 other places.

General. 10. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, the Governor of Paris and the members of the Indian Statutory and Butler Commissions and the party accompanying His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad visited the Gumbuz at Seringapatam. His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the Yuvaraja also visited some important muzrai institutions in the course of their tours in the Kadur and Shimoga districts. The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Crump, the then acting British Resident in Mysore, visited the temples at Belur and Halebid on 9th August 1928. Special worship was conducted and prayers offered in all the Hindu and Mahomedan institutions in the State in December 1928 praying for the speedy recovery of His Majesty the King-Emperor and on 7th July 1929, thanks-giving service in all these institutions was held on His Majesty's recovery from his illness. Orders were passed during the year making effective provision for the training of students in the Agama Shastras, requiring the maintenance of a list of hereditary temple servants, sanctioning the appointment of a special duty officer to investigate cases of alienations of inam lands endowed to muzrai institutions in Tirthahalli and Shimoga taluks, and for the compilation of manuals in respect of major temples at Chamarajangar, Nanjangud, Seringapatam and Belur. Out of a total of 462 institutions in the Tirthahalli and Shimoga taluks, the special duty officer inspected 187 institutions and submitted reports in respect of 53 institutions. Ninety-one cases of unauthorised alienation of lands endowed to muzrai institutions were noticed during the year, and final action was taken in respect of 20 such cases, including the number pending from the previous year. The inam villages in the Malavalli taluk endowed to the temple in the island of Sivasamudram were taken under Government management as the services in the temple and other connected charities had been utterly neglected. The scale of the Tirupati Charities was revised, reserving Rs. 1,500 for the non-brahmin choultry buildings and Rs. 1,000 for the establishment fund and limiting the other expenditure to Rs. 17,500 per annum. Government sanctioned the purchase of an extensive site for the choultry at a cost of Rs. 5,000. The improvements and repairs in progress in respect of the chattram at Benares and other connected buildings were completed during the year, the total outlay incurred being Rs. 27,953. Orders were passed during the year regarding the utilisation of the surplus funds belonging to Nowl Krishna Doss Charities at Seringapatam. Out of these funds, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was ordered to be utilised in connection with the building for the Central Institute for the Defectives at Mysore and a sum of Rs. 16,576 for the construction of the Chattram on Chamaraja road, Mysore, in respect of which a donation of Rs. 8,000 has been made by Lokasevaniratha Mr. A. Anniah Pandit. Towards the building of the Central Institute for the Defectives in Mysore, a furthur sum of Rs. 7,500 was

ordered to be made available for 3 years from 1929-30 out of the provision of Rs. 16,000 under the Chattram Savings Fund made for the opening and maintenance of homes for the relief of the destitute and the infirm. Orders were passed in regard to the future management of the affairs of the Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple in the Yelandur taluk. The rules published under the Muzrai Regulation were slightly amended so as to provide Assistant Commissioners in charge of Revenue Sub-Divisions with enhanced powers in dealing with hereditary temple servants, and the powers of the Muzrai Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of districts in dealing with the lease of temple inam lands were revised.

## (ii) Amrit Mahal Department.

**11.** The number of herds of cattle and ranges remained the same as in the past year, *viz.*, 20 and 6 respectively. The season on the whole was fairly satisfactory and the condition of the cattle generally fair. There were outbreaks of anthrax, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and other contagious diseases in some of the herds, which resulted in a total mortality of 113. The number of cattle inoculated against rinderpest was 1,032, out of which 916 were hyper-immunised. One hundred and seventy-one cattle were protected against black-quarter. There were at the beginning of the year 5,733 head of cattle consisting of 1,452 males and 4,281 females. The total strength stood at 5,619 at the end of the year. Births during the year numbered 1,086 (of which 529 were bull calves and 557 were heifer calves) as against 871 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 39·6 as against 31 of the past year. Mortality from all causes was 625 as against 533 in the preceding year, the death rate being 10·6 per cent as against 9·87 in 1927-28. The increase in deaths was due to the prevalence of contagious diseases among the herds. The number of animals sold during the year was 467 as against 457 in the preceding year. Six breeding bulls were supplied to raiyats through Mysore, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Tumkur District Boards at concession rates and one pair of bullocks was sold to the Kar Ragi Farm recently started at Hunsur and two were supplied to the Palace Gajasala free of cost. Out of 40 animals transferred to the cattle breeding station, 4 were supplied to the Babbur Farm, 2 to Hebbal Farm and 6 to the Palace estates and gardens.

**12.** The total realisations under sales during the year were Rs. 39,215 (including Rs. 1,000 being the value of cattle supplied free to the Palace Department) as against Rs. 28,240 in the past year. The average price per head realized in the auction sales was Rs. 103 against Rs. 119 in the previous year, the fall being accounted for mainly by the larger number of old animals sold. Including the arrears of previous years, the total demand for the year after deducting erroneous demands and remissions granted was Rs. 1,06,544 out of which Rs. 64,592 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 41,952 at the end of the year. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 35,164 (exclusive of Rs. 9,176 spent for the cattle breeding station) as against Rs. 35,208 in 1927-28. An extent of 2,475 acres and 21 guntas of land was relinquished to the Revenue Department as against 5,008 acres and 21 guntas in the past year.

**13.** To meet the growing needs of the agricultural population for good cattle, the establishment of a cattle breeding station on the Paravatharayanakere Amrit Mahal Kaval at Ajjampur was sanctioned during the year. The area of the Kaval is 650 acres out of which 300 acres are set apart to grow fodder crops. As a first step, 40 animals were selected and sent to the breeding station for being trained for draught purposes, both for farm work as well as for supplying the various agricultural farms and individual applicants.

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
(Accession No...

## (iii) Archæology.

**14.** The number of monuments surveyed during the year was 20, exclusive of the Chitaldrug fortress and ruins. The number of inscriptions collected was 110. One of these was an exceedingly important inscription on a rock near Ankle Mutt in Chitaldrug taluk. This record which is in Brahmi characters and Prakrit language is stated to belong to Mayurasarman, the founder of the Kadamba

Dynasty and throws a flood of light upon the political history and geography of Southern India in the third century A.D. Eight manuscripts were examined during the year. Three Ganga copper plate grants and several coins were acquired for the archæological museum. The most notable numismatic discoveries were those connected with the excavated town at Chandravalli, where several new types of coins and seals bearing hitherto unknown names and titles were found.

**15.** The excavation was continued on a scientific scale at Chandravalli, where antiquities belonging to six different epochs of time from the stone age to the 19th century were unearthed. Among these were the remains of a prosperous town of nearly 2,000 years ago, with evidences of a prehistoric iron age settlement below it. In the search for excavation sites in the Molakalmuru taluk the site of a buried town of Mourya times was discovered. The work of preparing a comprehensive monograph on Chalukyan architecture in the Mysore State was begun during the year.

**16.** The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 19,728 against Rs. 16,743 in the preceding year.

## (iv) Ethnographic Survey.

**17.** The second volume of the "Mysore Castes and Tribes" was published during the year and the third volume was under print. The fourth volume of the book was under preparation.

## (v) Government Press.

Establishment.

**18.** There were 406 paid employees in the Central Press at the close of the year as against 400 in the previous year. Of these, 132 were on the fixed scale and the remaining 274 on the piece-work wages system, as against 132 and 268 respectively in the previous year. The strength of the establishment of the Branch Press at Mysore was 103 at the end of the year, consisting of 61 permanent men, 41 piece-workers and one pie boy against 99 in the previous year.

Plant and Stores.

**19.** The value of the plant at the Central Press at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,80,432. New stock valued at Rs. 16,913 was added during the year, bringing the total value of the plant to Rs. 2,97,345. A sum of Rs. 19,203 being deductions including depreciation was written off the accounts, bringing the total value of the plant at the close of the year to Rs. 2,78,142. The value of the plant at the Branch Press at Mysore at the beginning of the year was Rs. 56,191. Additions to the value of Rs. 5,986 were made during the year bringing the total value of the plant to Rs. 62,177. Deducting the value of unserviceable stores and allowing for depreciation at the recognised rates, the value of the plant at the end of the year was Rs. 57,843. The value of the Press miscellaneous stores that were in stock at the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,784. Articles of the value of Rs. 25,364 were received during the year, making a total stock of stores valued at Rs. 30,148. The value of articles consumed during the year was Rs. 24,400. The value of stores at the close of the year was Rs. 5,748.

Finance.

**20.** The cash receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 41,633 as against Rs. 34,053 in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the Central Press during the year was Rs. 1,78,040 as against Rs. 1,61,028 in the previous year.

Gazette.

**21.** The number of copies of the English Gazette issued free to Government offices and other institutions increased from 1,140 to 1,164 during the year but the total number of copies of the Kannada Gazette so issued fell from 370 to 365. The cost of printing the Gazette amounted to Rs. 45,342 while the receipts were Rs. 15,870, representing 35 per cent of the outlay as against 33·4 per cent in the previous year.

General.

**22.** The vocational classes in printing and book-binding for the students of the High School classes continued to be held during the year. The total number of students that attended the classes was 34. Of these, 18 students appeared for the S. S. L. C. examination with printing and book-binding as one of their optional

subjects and 7 came out successful. The printing school worked throughout the year. Thirteen candidates appeared for the letter-press printing examinations of 1929, of whom one passed in composing junior and 2 in proof reading junior. The general educational school conducted by the Education Department for imparting elementary education to the younger employees of the Press had 35 boys on its rolls against 43 in the previous year.

## (vi) Stationery.

**23.** The value of stock in the Government Stationery Depot was Rs. 1,33,575 at the beginning of the year. New stock valued at Rs. 2,37,380 was added during the year, making a total stock of Rs. 3,70,955 against Rs. 3,44,677 in the previous year. The value of issues to the several offices amounted to Rs. 2,20,974 against Rs. 2,11,102 in the previous year, leaving a balance of stock worth Rs. 1,49,981 at the end of the year. There was an increase of 39 in the number of offices to which supplies were made from the Stationery Depot. The Superintendent of Stationery inspected in all 74 offices during the year. The Third Member of Council paid a visit of inspection to the Depot on the 15th November 1928.

## (vii) Meteorology.

**24.** A third class observatory was opened at Balehonnur during the year. There were at the end of the year four third class observatories at Mysore, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Balehonnur and one first class observatory at Bangalore. Arrangements have been made to record temperature and rainfall at Jogimatti, a small hill station near Chitaldrug, to see if it can be made a sanatorium and a thermograph is also installed to get a continuous record of temperature. The first class observatory at Bangalore and the third class observatories mentioned above recorded weather elements. The 8 hour observations were regularly taken and telegraphed to Poona from Mysore and Chitaldrug. The observations at 8, 10 and 16 hours at the first class observatory, Bangalore, were punctually taken and the 8 hour observations telegraphed to Poona and Madras for publication in the daily weather report issued from these places. The observations at 10 and 16 hours were recorded in a separate register, necessary corrections applied and the monthly means found. The registers in which the observations were recorded of all the observatories were sent to the Meteorological Office, Poona.

**25.** Observations of pilot balloons with theodolite were continued throughout the year to determine the velocity and direction of wind in the higher regions of the atmosphere and the results were daily telegraphed to Poona. The finding of north and east components and other calculations wanted by the Upper Air Observatory at Agra were attended to. The calculated results were despatched to Agra weekly or monthly. Cloud observations with a Nephoscope were daily made at 8, 12 and 16 hours and the records communicated to Agra once a month. Twenty-one sets of storm observations and 30 sets of special balloon observations were taken at the Bangalore Observatory and wired to Poona. Nineteen sets of balloon observations for International Upper Air Research were taken and the results sent to Agra. Four sets of storm observations at Mysore and nine sets at Chitaldrug were taken and wired to Poona. The Chitaldrug station also sent a flood warning telegram to Waltair.

**26.** The number of raingauges remained the same as before, *viz.*, 237. Two hundred and thirteen of these were inspected during the year and 134 were inspected more than once. The Meteorological Reporter inspected the observatories at Mysore, Chitaldrug and Hassan and the Meteorological office at Bangalore. Monthly means of weather elements continued to be published in the *Mysore Gazette*. The mean daily values of the Bangalore Observatory were sent to the *Daily Post* for publication every day. A weekly statement giving rainfall, temperature and wind velocity was sent for publication in the Kannada Weekly *Vrittanta Patrika*. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 14,701 during the year as against Rs. 13,294 in 1927-28.

## (viii) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

Government Botanicl Gardens. The Lal-Bagh.

**27.** The Government Botanical Gardens, or as it is popularly known, the Lal-Bagh, maintained its high reputation as a place of public resort, besides being a centre of botanical and horticultural activities in the State. The several sections of the garden, such as the palm house, fernery, orchid house, shade gardens, rose garden, economic garden and tropical fruit garden were maintained in good condition. Flower beds and shrubberies were improved. Some trees which were damaged by storms were carefully handled and brought back to shape. A number of new plants were planted out in the gardens. The collection of birds, deer and monkeys was well looked after and there were several births among them. Australian grey and ring necked parrots were added to the collection. A large number of mosquito larva eating fish imported from Italy by Dr. Sweet were bred in the Lal-Bagh. All the buildings, roads and foot-paths were maintained in good condition. New parapet walls were built in place of the old damaged walls in the Terrace garden. The pipe line was renewed and extended. A grand entertainment was given by the public of Bangalore to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in the Albert Victor Hall ( Glass House). The two half yearly Horticultural Shows were held as usual in the Glass House. The total cost of maintenance of the Lal-Bagh amounted to Rs. 37,931.

Economic Work.

**28.** Seeds and plants of various drugs, fibres, fodders, timbers, tannins, green manures and fruits were introduced and a number of new economic and fruit plants were propagated. Experimental work in fruit cultivation continued to be done at the Palace Orchard, Lal-Bagh Horticultural Farm and the Central Fruit Nursery. Ten thousand fruit plants chiefly apples (Rome Beauty) were imported from Australia and sold to private growers. Several grafts of Allahabad guavas, butter fruit and grapes were raised. Vegetable cultivation was continued both for trial and commercial purposes at the Horticultural Farm, Bangalore. The important crops raised were 7 varieties of potatoes from Scotland of which Great Scot and Arran comrade yielded twice as much as local varieties. Large quantities were distributed to private growers. Among fodders, Rhodes grass is being grown on 12 acres; the cultivation of Guinea grass, Elephant grass and Berseen Clover was maintained. An economic nursery of 6 acres was formed in the southern block of the Horticultural Farm. Papayas have been grown on two acres; Honey Dew and Mammoth Java gave good results. The total income of the Horticultural Farm during the year amounted to Rs. 8,700 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,711 leaving a net profit of Rs. 2,989.

Scientific Work.

**29.** Scientific work continued to receive attention. Numerous plants of botanical and horticultural interest were introduced. During the year, 366 lbs. of seeds were collected for sale and exchange with other botanical and horticultural institutions. About 300 varieties of seeds sent out were tested for germination and purity. Hand lists of flowering plants were brought up-to-date. A valuable collection of nearly 250 specimens representing the forest flora of the Siwalik and Jaunsar divisions presented by the Forest Botanist, Dehra Dun, was added to the Herbarium. The spraying establishment was made permanent; the staff treated 13,256 plants against fungus and insect pests. As usual, the incoming and outgoing plants were fumigated with Hydrocyanic acid gas. The Government of India exempted the Department from fumigation of imported plants at the ports of entry in India.

Sale Room.

**30.** During the year, 19,875 plants and bulbs, 688 lbs. and 1,530 packets of seeds and 7,319 cuttings were sold at the Botanic Garden. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 5,195. Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 1,582 was realised by the sale of plants and seeds at Mysore.

School of Horticulture.

**31.** There were 3 batches consisting of 17 students for the diploma course and 3 young men were admitted for short courses in practical horticulture.

Central Fruit Nursery.

**32.** About 20,000 seedlings of various fruit trees consisting of Loquat, Allahabad guava, orange, lime, mango, pomegranate are growing well and are ready for distribution. A working shed was built at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

**33.** There are two Wasteland Plantations, one near Seringapatam and the other at Tumkur, where 2,500 plants consisting of sissoo, silk cotton, soapnut, etc., have been established on a 10-acre plot. The Nursery contains 15,000 seedlings ready for distribution to the public. Five hundred plants were issued to the Tumkur Municipality. Wasteland Plantations.

**34.** During the year, three Horticultural Inspectors were sanctioned by Government. At Kadur, the District Board Nursery was laid out and arrangements have been made to propagate and distribute fruit trees. The Inspectors did propaganda work besides giving technical help to orchardists and treating plant diseases and inspecting lands of applicants for fruit loans. Horticultural Inspectors.

**35.** The lay-out of the Poultry Farm and the construction of Stores, incubating room, wirenet enclosures, fowl houses and chicken runs were completed. A number of improved appliances were added. A pen of Rhode Island Red from the Government Poultry Farm, Lucknow, and another of White Leg horn birds from the Government House, Madras, were added to the collection. About 100 chickens were raised and some were sold to the public. Poultry Farm.

**36.** Demonstrations in fruit preservation were conducted at the Exhibitions held at Mysore, Chintamani, Anekal and Chikmagalur, besides those in the Lal-Bagh for the benefit of private individuals. Fruit Preservation.

**37.** The membership of the Mysore Horticultural Society increased to 150 from 138 in the previous year. A garden Competition was held in August 1928. The Half yearly Summer and Winter Horticultural Shows were held in August and February. As usual, a scientific tent was opened and interesting exhibits of Economic plants, tools, manures, insecticides and fungicides, preserved fruits, and coloured drawings of plant diseases, etc., were exhibited. Horticultural Society.

**38.** The Cubbon Park which is the largest and most popular park in Bangalore was maintained in very good condition. A number of improvements were carried out in this park. The other gardens in Bangalore were all maintained in good condition and their lay-out improved vastly. In Mysore, Gordon Park, Curzon Park, Fort garden and other minor gardens, 27 in number, were all maintained in good condition. Many improvements and a lot of planting were done at the new Mansion Grounds. Progress was made in the laying out of the Krishnarajasagara Terrace gardens and hundreds of trees were planted all around in this area. At Seringapatam the historic gardens of the Daria Dowlat Bagh and Gumbuz were maintained in beautiful condition and a number of different kinds of fruit trees and cocoanuts were planted. A large number of avenue trees were supplied from the nurseries at the Daria Dowlat Bagh and Krishnarajasagara to various places in the State. Other Gardens and Parks.

**39.** The total expenditure of the Department of the Government Gardens, including different sections controlled by it, during the year was Rs. 1,83,210-15-8 as against Rs. 1,68,799-2-2 in the previous year. Finance

## (ix) Hill Stations.

**40.** The number of visitors to the Nandidroog Station was 1,115 against 947 in the previous year. Of these, 884 were from within the State and 231 visitors from outside. The European and Indian Hotels were kept open and leading newspapers were subscribed for during the season. Some new books on light reading were purchased for the Reading Room. A dispensary was opened in the season as usual. An Ayurvedic Dispensary was also opened during the year. The layout of the ground around the bungalows was improved, and a number of ornamental plants were planted on the Hill top. All the buildings and walks were maintained in good condition. The total expenditure on the Hill Station amounted to Rs. 8,353-2-0 and the receipts (including outstandings) were Rs. 4,905-5-0.

## (x) Government Museum.

**41.** During the year there were 263,409 visitors to the Museum against 297,152 in the year previous. The largest number of visitors was as usual on the

days of Karaga and some of the other local festivals. Collections were maintained in good condition and 109 exhibits were added during the year against 56 in the previous year. The collection of coins was transferred to the Officer in charge of the Archæological Researches for continuing the catalogue work. The grant for the maintenance of the institution was Rs. 4,600 and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,892.

## (xi) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

Printing Presses.

**42.** On 31st March 1929 there were 103 Printing Presses, including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore as against 78 in the previous year. Of these, 33 were in the Bangalore district, 11 in Kolar, 9 in Tumkur, 28 in Mysore, 3 in Hassan, 3 in Kadur, 11 in Shimoga and 5 in the Chitaldrug district.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

**43.** Apart from the Mysore Government Gazette and the Police Gazette published by the Police Department, there were 18 newspapers and 40 periodicals published in the State during the year 1928-29. Of these, five newspapers were in English, 12 in Kannada and 1 in Urdu. Of the 40 periodicals, 17 were in English and 23 in Kannada. Five were published quarterly, one bi-monthly and the rest monthly. One was a comic journal, one dealt with scientific topics, 14 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literature, education, temperance, economic and other miscellaneous matters.

## (xii) Libraries.

Libraries under the Education Department.

**44.** The number of volumes in the Educational Library attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction on the 30th June 1929 was 4,037 and the number in the office library, 2,967, against 4,087 and 2,949 respectively in the previous year. One hundred and sixty five volumes were added during the year to the Library as against 215 in 1927-28. The accessions to the Office Library numbered 18, being mainly official reports, as against 64 in the previous year. The number of books lent out from these two libraries during the year was 1,776 as against 1,613 in 1927-28.

Aided Public Libraries.

**45.** The two aided free Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore continued to work under the management of committees, the members of which were partly nominated by Government and partly elected by subscribers. The following statement furnishes particulars of the working of these libraries:—

| Particulars | Bangalore | | Mysore | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 |
| 1. Number of members ... | 904 | 1,055 | 148 | 142 |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 2. Amount of subscription ... | 8,711 2 4 | 8,789 0 0 | 1,892 8 0 | 1,700 0 0 |
| 3. Total income ... | 15,450 15 8 | 16,227 7 0 | 6,403 15 0 | 7,896 14 7 |
| 4. Expenditure ... | 14,773 6 8 | 14,159 9 0 | 5,197 13 5 | 6,571 1 7 |
| 5. Balance ... ... | 677 9 0 | 1,067 14 0 | 1,206 1 7 | 1,325 13 6 |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 6. Total number of books ... | 15,094 | 15,565 | 9,053 | 9,526 |
| 7. Accessions ... | 1,247 | 836 | 338 | 329 |
| 8. Number of books issued ... | 72,043 | 74,995 | 30,361 | 44,024 |
| 9. Periodicals subscribed for— | | | | |
| (*a*) Indian ... | 103 | 105 | 59 | 61 |
| (*b*) Foreign ... | 41 | 34 | 25 | 24 |
| 10. Total number of visitors ... | 88,508 | 89,753 | 103,704 | 132,820 |

**46.** The Vernacular home circulating section for ladies which was started in January 1927 in the Public Library, Bangalore, showed steady progress during the year.

Rural and Urban Libraries.

**47.** There were 81 Libraries working in the several districts, taluk and hobli headquarters, of which 13 stocked both English and Kannada books, 3 English, Kannada and Urdu books and 65 Kannada books only. Grants-in-aid were distributed, as usual, to the Libraries on the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

The Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

**48.** The Central Book Depot stocked books and maps and supplied them to educational institutions and Government Departments through 140 branch depots and agencies. The stock at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 2,57,590 against Rs. 2,24,627 in 1927-28 and purchases amounting to Rs. 1,54,197 were made during the year. The net sum realised by sales at the Central and Branch depots and at agencies amounted to Rs. 80,640 and the value of free supplies of books made to various Government offices and educational institutions amounted to Rs. 34,431. The expenditure of the Depot (exclusive of commission paid) was Rs. 8,795.

## (xiii) Stores Purchase Committee.

General.

**49.** Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, First Member of Council, continued to be the President of the Committee. The term of the Committee was extended for a further period of three years from 1st July 1929. There were 6 meetings of the committee during the year and the number of subjects considered by them was 38 which mostly related to the consideration and acceptance of tenders.

Purchases Foreign.

**50.** The total number of orders placed in foreign countries was 117 of the value of £1,46,406 which is equivalent to Rs. 19,52,084 at 18 d a rupee as against 120 of the value of £1,03,022 or Rs. 13,73,621 during the year 1927-28. Purchases of the Railway Department amounted to £70,682 or nearly half the total value of foreign orders. The next largest purchasing departments were the Electrical and the Medical Departments.

Local.

**51.** The total number of orders placed in India was 359 of the value of Rs. 14,23,587 as against 222 of the value of Rs. 17,91,852 during the preceding year. The total value of all kinds of stores purchased both in India and in foreign countries amounted to Rs. 33,75,671 against Rs. 31,65,473 during the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,10,198 over the purchases of the previous year. As usual, all large purchases were made after inviting tenders in the open market. As a result of the wide publicity given to the requirements of the Committee and of the keen competition among the suppliers, the committee has been able to effect considerable economies in making purchases. The policy of giving all possible encouragement to local industries and manufactures was as usual adhered to during the year.

Incidental Cost.

**52.** The total cost on account of Messrs. Rendel Palmer & Tritton, London, amounted to Rs. 23,255 of which a sum of Rs. 10,866 represents the charges paid to their inspectors for inspection and debited direct to the respective indents. The net charges of their agency, including retainer fees, office rent and expenses etc were Rs. 12,388. The commission payable to Mr. Rice was £337 or Rs. 4,495. The cost of the Stores Purchase Committee on account of salaries, establishment and contingencies was Rs. 15,598. Deducting the value of tender forms realised during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 555, the net charges of the Stores Purchase Committee amounted to Rs. 15,043 which on the total value of purchases arranged for by the committee (exclusive of those arranged through Messrs. Rendel Palmer & Tritton and Mr. Rice *viz.*, Rs. 22,53,445) worked out to ·67 per cent. On the total value of purchases both in India and in foreign countries, the total cost of the two London Agencies and the Stores Purchase Committee together worked out to an incidence of ·95 per cent as against ·92 per cent in the previous year.

Other Activities.

**53.** The names of 78 firms were added to the approved list during the year as against 68 in 1927-28.

## (xiv) The Central Recruitment Board.

Constitution and Strength.

**54.** The Third Member of Council continued to be the Chairman of the Central Recruitment Board and the number of non-official members on the Board was increased from three to five, bringing the total strength to nine, consisting of four official and five non-official members.

Meetings.

**55.** The Board met five times during the year, the average number of members present being seven. There were five meetings of the sub-committee appointed by Government for advising the Board on questions relating to exemptions from the rules of recruitment.

Vacancies, Appointments.

**56.** The total number of vacancies advertised through the Board was 2,623 (as against 2,753 in 1927-28) of which 565 were general vacancies and 2,058 were special vacancies reserved only for candidates belonging to the backward communities. The number of applications for appointments received during the year was 34,220 as against 44,008 applications in 1927-28. Of these, 15,938 applications were detained in the office of the Board, as the candidates concerned were not eligible for the posts for which they had applied. The remaining 18,282 applications were forwarded to the various appointing officers. Appointments made were reported to the Central Recruitment Board in respect of 1,613 vacancies, of which 392 were general and 1,221 were special. Brahmin candidates were appointed in 387 general and 30 special vacancies and members of the backward communities in 5 general and 1,191 special vacancies. In 147 cases, exemption from the operation of the rules of recruitment was permitted by the Board.

BANGALORE,
*17th December 1929.*

R. RANGA RAO,
*General Secretary to Government.*

# STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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# STATISTICAL RETURNS.

## APPENDIX I.

### Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.

| Name of Officer | Appointment | Period | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | From | To | |
| 1. Amin-ul-Mulk Mr. Mirza Md. Ismail, B.A., C.I.E, O.B.E. | Dewan ... | 1st May 1926 | ... | |
| 2. Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A. | First Member of Council. | 12th June 1928 | ... | |
| 3. Rajamantrapravina Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A. | Second Member of Council. | 12th June 1928 | ... | Was on privilege leave from 14th to 24th November 1928, both days inclusive. |
| 4. Rajamantrapravina Mr. K. Matthan, B.A. | Third Member of Council. | 12th June 1928. | ... | |
| 5. Rajadharmapravina Mr. C. S. Doraswami Iyer, B.A., B.L. | Chief Judge ... | 2nd August 1927. | ... | Was on privilege leave from 2nd to 5th January 1929, both days inclusive. |
| 6. Mr. D. K. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L. ... | Judge, Chief Court | 8th July 1925 | ... | Was on combined leave from 2nd January 1929 to 27th March 1929, both days inclusive. |
| 7. Mr. G. Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., M.L. ... | Judge, Chief Court | 2nd August 1927. | ... | |
| 8. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L. | Judge, Chief Court (Temporary.) | 14th October 1927. | 30th June 1929 | |

## APPENDIX II.

### List of Laws passed during the year 1928-29.

| Serial No. | Description | Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts | *Date of introduction | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | VI of 1928.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Small Cause Courts Regulation, 1911. | No | 2nd July 1928 ... | NOTE.—Items 1 to 13 have also appeared in Appendix II to the State Administration Report for 1927-28. |
| 2 | VII of 1928.—A Regulation further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904. | Yes | 2nd July 1928 ... | |
| 3 | VIII of 1928.—A Regulation further to amend the Indian Penal Code 1860, as it is in force in Mysore. | Yes | 2nd July 1928 ... | |
| * 4 | IX of 1928.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, 1923. | Yes | 4th July 1928 ... | |
| 5 | X of 1928.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation, 1884. | No | 2nd July 1928 ... | |
| 6 | XI of 1928.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913. | No | 2nd July 1928 ... | |
| 7 | XII of 1928.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926. | No | 2nd July 1928 ... | |
| 8 | XIII of 1928.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1900. | No | 2nd July 1928 ... | |
| * 9 | XIV of 1928.—The Workmen's Compensation Regulation. | Yes | 4th July 1928 ... | |
| 10 | XV of 1928.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903. | Yes | 9th July 1928 ... | |
| 11 | XVI of 1928.—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Motor Vehicles in Mysore. | Yes | 9th July 1928 ... | |
| 12 | XVII of 1928.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888. | No | 9th July 1928 ... | |
| 13 | XVIII of 1928.—The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation. | Yes | 14th July 1928 ... | |
| 14 | I of 1929.—The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment). | No | 31st December 1928 | |
| 15 | II of 1929.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore District Board Regulation, 1926. | No | 31st December 1928 | |
| 16 | III of 1929.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906. | No | 2nd January 1929 | |

* The date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, unless otherwise indicated.

# APPENDIX III.

## Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Mysore State for the year 1928-29.

| Arm of service | Sanctioned strength of the force (combatant) | Number of fighting officers and men | | | | | | Details of forces at the end of the current year | | | | | | Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the forces including the followers. | Arms | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | At the end of the preceding year | Recruited during the current year | Casualties | | | At the end of the current year | Number of Battalions, Regiments, or Batteries | Number of guns | Number of men | | | | | | |
| | | | | Died | Invalided | Discharged, etc., including transfer | | | | European commissioned officers | Indian commissioned officers | Non-commissioned officers | Fighting men | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | | |
| Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ... | 132 | 130 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 131 | 1 Squadron. | ... | ... | 7 | 19 | 105 | 1,14,365 | S. B. M. H. Carbines, Lances and Swords. | |
| Sappers ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Artillery ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Infantry ... ... | 1,577 | 1,539 | 84 | 13 | 7 | 61 | 1,542 | 3 Battalions | ... | ... | 39 | 356 | 1,147 | 4,24,007 | S. B. M. H. Rifles and M. L. Muskets and bayonets. | |
| Mysore Lancers ... | 503 | 499 | 27 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 501 | 4 Squadrons. | ... | ... | 27 | 80 | 394 | 5,62,137 | M.L.E. H.V. Rifles, Lances and Swords. | |
| Mysore Transport Corps ... | 99 | 99 | ... | 2 | 4 | 3 | 90 | 1 Troop. | ... | ... | 3 | 15 | 72 | 64,947 | Nil | |
| Total ... | 2,311 | 2,267 | 116 | 19 | 18 | 82 | 2,264 | | ... | ... | 76 | 470 | 1,718 | 11,65,456 | | |

## APPENDIX IV.

### Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1928-29.

| Description of office | Number | Pay of grade | Total cost | Punishments | | | Rewards | | Education | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Dismissed | Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended | Punished judicially | By promotion | By money | Number able to read and write | Number under instruction | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Inspector-General of Police ... ... | 1 | Rs. 1,400 | Rs. 16,91,369-10-5 | 79 | 2,602 | 15 | 8 | 188 | 4,131 | 185 | |
| District Superintendents of Police ... | 12 | Rs. 250 to Rs. 450 and 1 on Rs. 500-50-600. | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Superintendents of Police ... | 6 | Rs. 200—10—250 | | | | | | | | | |
| Police Probationers ... ... | 2 | Rs. 80 | | | | | | | | | |
| Inspectors of Police ... .. | 128 | Rs. 75 to 150 | | | | | | | | | |
| Probationary Inspectors of Police ... | 4 | Rs. 40—10—56 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Inspectors of Police ... ... | 208 | Rs. 55 and 65 | | | | | | | | | |
| Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police... | 14 | Rs. 31 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamedars or Head Constables ... | 33 | Rs. 40 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sergeants or Daffedars ... ... | 525 | Rs. 21 and 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| Subedars ... ... ... | 3 | Rs. 31—1—36 | | | | | | | | | |
| Havildars ... ... ... | 5 | 2 Rs. on 24—1—26 and 3 on Rs. 22—1—24. | | | | | | | | | |
| Naiks ... ... ... | 3 | Rs. 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| Drill Instructors ... ... ... | 3 | Rs. 22 | | | | | | | | | |
| Constables ... ... | 5,400 | Rs. 12—1—15 for Districts, Cities, Railways & K.G.F. Rs. 14, 15, 16 & 17 for the Special Reserve | | | | | | | | | |
| Recruits on the Kolar Gold Fields ... | 3 | Rs. 10 | | | | | | | | | |

## APPENDIX V.

### Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.

| State | Number of offences | | Number of accused arrested | | Number of accused sent for trial | | Number of accused convicted | | Number of accused acquitted or discharged | | Percentage of convictions to total number arrested | | Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Mysore ... | 11,871 | 11,344 | *7,349 | *8,511 | 6,794 | 6,973 | 4,014 | 4,144 | 2,780 | 2,829 | 54·61 | 48·69 | 59·08 | 59·42 | |

* Includes persons that appeared before Magistrates under orders.

## APPENDIX VI.

### Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.

| State | Amount stolen | | Amount recovered | | Percentage of recoveries to property stolen | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Mysore ... ... ... ... | Rs. a. p. 2,40,271 3 4 | Rs. a. p. 3,00,362 11 6 | Rs. a. p. 1,10,819 8 11 | Rs. a. p. 1,11,544 0 8 | 46·95 | 37·13 | |

## APPENDIX

### Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Number of offences | | | Number of cases disposed of during the past year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Balance from past year | Committed during the present year | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | *Sections of the Indian Penal Code.* | | | | | |
| 1 | 115, 117, 118, 119 ... | Abetment of cognizable offence ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.* | | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 ... | Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... ... | Offences relating to coin ... ... ... | 2 | 11 | 13 | 6 |
| 4 | 255 to 263A ... ... | Offences relating to stamps ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 467 and 471 ... ... | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 6 | 469A and 489D ... | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ... ... ... | 3 | 6 | 9 | 9 |
| 7 | 212 to 216, 216A ... | Harbouring an offender ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 224, 225, 225B and 226... | Other offences against public justice ... ... | 22 | 38 | 60 | 60 |
| 9 | 148 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ... | Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ... | 57 | 80 | 137 | 78 |
| 10 | 140, 170, 171.. ... | Personating public servant or soldier ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | Total ... | 85 | 138 | 223 | 159 |
| | *Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.* | | | | | |
| 11 | 302, 303, 396... ... | Murder ... ... ... | 37 | 76 | 113 | 67 |
| 12 | 307 ... ... | Attempts at murder ... ... ... | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| 13 | 304, 308 ... ... | Culpable homicide ... ... ... | 6 | 13 | 19 | 28 |
| 14 | 376 ... ... | Rape by a person other than the husband ... | 6 | 5 | 11 | 12 |
| 15 | 377 ... ... | Unnatural offences ... ... ... | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| 16 | 317, 318 ... ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... | 9 | 19 | 28 | 22 |
| 17 | 305, 306, 309... ... | Attempt at and abetment of suicide ... ... | 9 | 24 | 33 | 25 |
| 18 | 329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335 | Grievous hurt ... ... ... | 46 | 93 | 139 | 83 |
| 19 | 328 ... ... | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| 20 | 327, 330, 332, 324 ... | Hurt .. ... ... | 127 | 278 | 405 | 252 |
| 21 | 363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371. | Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ... ... | 23 | 66 | 89 | 59 |
| 22 | 346 to 348 ... ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... ... | 3 | 6 | 9 | 7 |
| 23 | 353, 354, 356, 357 ... | Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine | 89 | 162 | 251 | 144 |
| 24 | 304A, 338 ... ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ... ... ... | 23 | 42 | 65 | 28 |
| | | Total ... | 387 | 799 | 1,186 | 743 |

## VII.

**of, and number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1928-29.**

| Number of cases disposed of during the present year | Number of persons apprehended | Number of persons convicted | Number of persons sentenced | | | | | | | Number of persons acquitted or discharged | Number of persons confined being insane |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Imprisonment | | Imprisonment and fine | | | | | | |
| | | | Simple | Rigorous | Simple | Rigorous | Fine only | Whipping | Total | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 11 | ... | .. |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | 44+2 | 33 | 1 | 19 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 33 | ... | ... |
| 51 | 562+92 | 102 | ... | 30 | 3 | 2 | 67 | ... | 102 | ... | ... |
| 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 111 | 620 +94 | 147 | 5 | 54 | 4 | 2 | 81 | ... | 146 | ... | ... |
| 80 | 153 +2 | 52 | ... | 25 | ... | 5 | 3 | ... | 33 | ... | ... |
| 3 | 5+2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 14 | 19 | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| 10 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 6 | 3 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | .. |
| 16 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| 26 | 16+2 | 12 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| 95 | 172 +16 | 37 | ... | 9 | 4 | 7 | 17 | ... | 37 | ... | ... |
| 3 | 7 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 249 | 459 +80 | 54 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 29 | ... | 53 | ... | ... |
| 46 | 86 | 17 | ... | 11 | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | 17 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 135 | 212 +28 | 54 | 2 | 27 | ... | 4 | 20 | ... | 53 | ... | ... |
| 50 | 40+3 | 18 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 15 | ... | 18 | ... | ... |
| 735 | 1,197 +113 | 269 | 12 | 104 | 5 | 33 | 87 | ... | 241 | ... | ... |

* See remarks on page xi.

**Appendix**

## Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Number of persons died during or before trial | Terms of | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Under one month | From 1 to 2 months | From 2 to 3 months |
| | | | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | *Sections of Indian Penal Code.* | | | | | |
| 1 | 115, 117, 118, 119 ... | Abetment of cognizable offence ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | *Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.* | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 ... | Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... | Offences relating to coin ... ... ... | ... | ... | 2+1 | ... |
| 4 | 255 to 263A ... | Offences relating to stamps ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 5 | 467 and 471 ... | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 6 | 469A and 489D ... | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 212 to 216, 216A ... | Harbouring an offender ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 224, 225, 225B and 226 | Other offences against public justice ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 9 | 148 to 153, 157, 158, 159... | Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ... | ... | 4 | ... | 3 |
| 10 | 140, 170, 171 ... ... | Personating public servant or soldier ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| | | *Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.* | | | | |
| 11 | 302, 303, 396 ... | Murder ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 12 | 307 .. ... | Attempts at murder ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | 304, 308 .... ... | Culpable homicide ... ... ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| 14 | 376 ... ... | Rape by a person other than the husband ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | 377 .. ... | Unnatural offences ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 16 | 317, 318 ... ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 17 | 305, 306, 309 ... ... | Attempt at and abetment of suicide ... ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 18 | 329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335 | Grievous hurt . ... ... ... | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| 19 | 328 ... ... | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | 327, 330, 332, 324 ... | Hurt ... ... ... ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| 21 | 363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371. | Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 22 | 346 to 348 ... ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | 353, 354 356, 357 ... | Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine | ... | 8 | 11 | 5 |
| 24 | 304A, 338 ... ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 3 | 33 | 21 | 18 |

**VII**—*contd.*

**of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1928-29.**

| imprisonment | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 3 to 6 months | From 6 to 12 months | From 1 to 2 years | From 2 to 3 years | From 3 to 5 years | Above 5 years | Transportation | Capital punishment | Awaiting trial | Remarks |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 Released under Section 562, Cr. P. C. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | |
| 22 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 715 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| 31 | 5 | 7 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 741 | 1 Released under Section 562, Cr. P. C. |
| 7 | ... | 11 | ... | 5 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 39 | 1 Released under Section 562, Cr. P. C. |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 6 Released under Section 562, Cr. P. C |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 | 1 Released under Section 562, Cr. P. C. |
| 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 51 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | |
| 3 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 141 | 1 Do |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | |
| 23 | 12 | 28 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 697 | 9 Released under Section 562, Cr. P. C. |

## Appendix

### Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Number of offences: Balance from past year | Number of offences: Committed during the present year | Number of offences: Total | Number of cases disposed of during the past year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | *Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.* | | | | |
| 25 | 395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ... | Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity | 12 | 19 | 31 | 17 |
| 26 | 394, 399, 398, 392, 393 ... | Robbery ... ... ... ... | 27 | 47 | 74 | 62 |
| 27 | 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences ... | 36 | 71 | 107 | 48 |
| 28 | 428, 429 ... ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ... ... ... ... | 28 | 41 | 69 | 49 |
| 29 | 454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452 | Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ... ... | 965 | 1,458 | 2,423 | 1,576 |
| 30 | 311, 400, 401 ... ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 1,068 | 1,636 | 2,704 | 1,752 |
| | | *Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.* | | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 ... | Wrongful restraint and confinement ... | 53 | 124 | 177 | 112 |
| 32 | 336, 337 ... ... | Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ... | 18 | 60 | 78 | 28 |
| 33 | 374 ... ... ... | Compulsory labour ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 71 | 184 | 255 | 140 |
| | | *Class V—Minor Offences against property.* | | | | |
| 34 | 379 to 382 ... ... | Theft { of cattle ... ... ... | 235 | 464 | 699 | 511 |
| | | Theft { ordinary ... ... ... | 978 | 2,144 | 3,152 | 2,170 |
| 35 | 406 to 409 ... ... | Criminal breach of trust ... ... ... | 141 | 211 | 352 | 217 |
| 36 | 411 to 414 ... ... | Receiving stolen property ... ... ... | 17 | 13 | 30 | 32 |
| 37 | 419, 420 ... ... | Cheating ... ... ... ... | 28 | 73 | 101 | 79 |
| 38 | 447, 448, 453, 456 ... ... | Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ... | 119 | 246 | 365 | 206 |
| 39 | 461, 462 ... ... | Breaking closed receptacles .. ... | 11 | 15 | 26 | 22 |
| | | Total ... | 1,531 | 3,166 | 4,697 | 3,237 |
| | | Total of classes I to V ... | 3,142 | 5,923 | 9,065 | 6,031 |
| | | *Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.* | | | | |
| 40 | 295 to 297 ... ... | Offences against religion ... ... ... | 4 | 22 | 26 | 5 |
| 41 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34—Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws. ..... | Public nuisances ... ... ... | 20 | 33 | 53 | 36 |
| 42 | | * Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable. | 200 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 1,933 |
| | | Total ... | 224 | 2,055 | 2,279 | 1,974 |
| | | Grand Total ... | 3,366 | 7,978 | 11,344 | 8,005 |

**VII**—*contd.*

**of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1928-29.**

| Number of cases disposed of during the present year | Number of persons apprehended | Number of persons convicted | Number of persons sentenced | | | | | | | Number of persons acquitted or discharged | Number of persons confined being insane |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Imprisonment | | Imprisonment and fine | | Fine only | Whipping | Total | | |
| | | | Simple | Rigorous | Simple | Rigorous | | | | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 19 | 79+6 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| 40 | 60+2 | 10 | ... | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| 64 | 97+2 | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| 54 | 47+8 | 24 | 1 | 13 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 24 | ... | ... |
| 1,494 | 838+37 | 447 | 16 | 378 | ... | 11 | 13 | 8 | 426 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,671 | 1,121+55 | 494 | 17 | 409 | 4 | 14 | 23 | 8 | 475 | | ... |
| 96 | 170+42 | 21 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| 53 | 40+4 | 19 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 19 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 149 | 210+46 | 40 | 12 | 2 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | 40 | | ... |
| 430 | 419+39 | 221 | 15 | 145 | ... | 12 | 29 | ... | 201 | ... | ... |
| 2,131 | 1,560+156 | 918 | 74 | 528 | 7 | 33 | 200 | 4 | 846 | ... | 1 |
| 215 | 142+10 | 92 | 6 | 43 | 6 | 14 | 12 | ... | 81 | ... | ... |
| 22 | 18+2 | 10 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| 64 | 41+2 | 24 | ... | 19 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 23 | ... | ... |
| 213 | 398+77 | 38 | ... | 3 | 6 | ... | 29 | ... | 38 | ... | ... |
| 21 | 14 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 3,068 | 2,592+286 | 1,306 | 95 | 741 | 23 | 59 | 279 | 4 | 1,201 | ... | 1 |
| 5,734 | 5,740+594 | 2,259 | 141 | 1,311 | 36 | 107 | 496 | 12 | 2,103 | ... | 1 |
| 5 | 15+1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 37 | 24+14 | 15 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 13 | ... | ... |
| 2,032 | 1,299+824 | 1,869 | 67 | 157 | ... | 7 | 1,608 | 5 | 1,844 | ... | 7 |
| 2,074 | 1,338+839 | 1,885 | 68 | 157 | ... | 7 | 1,621 | 5 | 1,858 | ... | 7 |
| 7,808 | 7,078+1433 | 4,144 | 209 | 1,468 | 36 | 114 | 2,117 | 17 | 3,961 | ... | 8 |

*Indicates persons that appeared before Magistrates under orders.

**Appendix**

## Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Number of persons died during or before trial | Terms of | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Under one month | From 1 to 2 months | From 2 to 3 months |
| | | | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | | *Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.* | | | | |
| 25 | 395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ... | Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | 394, 399, 398, 392, 393 ... | Robbery ... ... ... ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... |
| 27 | 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 |
| 28 | 428, 429 ... ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... ... ... ... | ... | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| 29 | 454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452. | Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ... ... | ... | 71 | 57 | 64 |
| 30 | 311, 400, 401 ... ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 81 | 64 | 66 |
| | | *Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.* | | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 ... ... | Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ... | ... | 8 | 1 | ... |
| 32 | 336, 337 ... ... | Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... |
| 33 | 374 .. ... | Compulsory labour ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 11 | 2 | ... |
| | | *Class V—Minor Offences against property.* | | | | |
| 34 | 379 to 382 ... ... | Theft { of cattle ... ... ... | ... | 58 | 32 | 20 |
| | | { ordinary ... ... ... | 1 | 246 | 72 | 108 |
| 35 | 406 to 409 ... ... | Criminal breach of trust ... ... ... | ... | 25 | 8 | 16 |
| 36 | 411 to 414 ... ... | Receiving stolen property ... ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 37 | 419, 420 ... ... | Cheating ... ... ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 38 | 447, 448, 453, 456... .. | Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ... ... | ... | 8 | 1 | ... |
| 39 | 461, 462 ... ... | Breaking closed receptacles ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | Total ... | 1 | 341 | 115 | 145 |
| | | Total of classes I to V ... | 4 | 472 | 208 | 237 |
| | | *Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.* | | | | |
| 40 | 295 to 297 ... .. | Offences against religion ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws. | Public nuisances ... ... .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 42 | ..... | *Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ... ... ... | 7 | 94 | 54 | 8 |
| | | Total ... | 7 | 95 | 54 | 8 |
| | | Grand Total ... | 11 | 567 | 262 | 245 |

**VII**—*concld.*

**of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1928-29.**

| imprisonment | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 3 to 6 months | From 6 to 12 months | From 1 to 2 years | From 2 to 3 years | From 3 to 5 years | Above 5 years | Transportation | Capital punishment | Awaiting trial | Remarks |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 73 | |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | | ... | ... | 37 | |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 1 Released under Section 562, Cr. P. C. |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 17 | |
| 90 | 53 | 57 | 6 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 229 | 21 Do |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 96 | 55 | 58 | 11 | 5 | 8 | ... | ... | 398 | 22 Do |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 130 | |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 144 | |
| 35 | 19 | 5 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 213 | 20 Do |
| 123 | 60 | 24 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 754 | 72 Do |
| 14 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 | 11 Do |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | |
| 2 | 5 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1 Do |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 317 | |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 Do |
| 176 | 89 | 40 | 9 | 1 | 2 | ... | .. | 1,374 | 105 Do |
| 327 | 161 | 133 | 23 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 6 | 3,354 | 137 Do |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 2 Do |
| 40 | 20 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 142 | 5 Do<br>20 Bound over. |
| 40 | 20 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 169 | 7 Released under Section 562, Cr. P. C.<br>20 Bound over |
| 367 | 181 | 146 | 23 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 6 | 3,523 | 144 Released under Section 562, Cr. P. C.<br>20 Bound over. |

## APPENDIX No. VIII (Criminal.)

**Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various courts in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.**

| Names of Courts | Number of offences reported during | | Number of persons dealt with | | | | | | | | Persons disposed of | | | | | Persons remaining at the end of the year | Dealt with under section 562 C. P. C. | Struck off under C. L. No. 144 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Remaining at the end of last year | Brought to trial | | | | | Total | | Discharged without trial | Acquitted | Convicted | Committed or Referred | Died, escaped or transferred | | | | |
| | | | | Arrested by police | Upon warrant | On summons | Voluntary | Arrested in the presence of Magistrate | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Past year | Present year | | | | | | | Past year | Present year | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Courts of Sessions... | 117 | 96 | 49 | 176 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 285 | 225 | ... | 115 | 94 | 3 | .. | 13 | ... | ... | |
| Courts of District Magistrates | 13 | 12 | ... | 2 | 1 | 20 | 1 | ... | 19 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 11 | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | ... | |
| Courts of other Magistrates | 18,263 | 19,607 | 7,896 | 5,508 | 1,316 | 24,193 | ... | ... | 37,271 | 38,913 | 9,130 | 11,488 | 7,840 | 187 | 163 | 9,266 | 237 | 602 | |
| Grand Total ... | 18,393 | 19,715 | 7,945 | 5,686 | 1,317 | 24,213 | 1 | ... | 37,575 | 39,162 | 9,131 | 11,605 | 7,945 | 190 | 163 | 9,288 | 238 | 602 | |

# APPENDIX IX

## Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.

| Tribunals | Number of persons and cases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Applications rejected | | Sentence | | | | | | Proceedings quashed | | Referred | | Further enquiry or new trial ordered | | Pending | | |
| | | | Confirmed | | Modified | | Reversed | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | |
| Chief Court of Mysore ... | 1 | 1 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 10 | 44 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 30 | 21 | |
| Courts of Sessions ... ... | 14 | 13 | 250 | 211 | 85 | 59 | 104 | 67 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 118 | 69 | |
| Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate powers. | 3 | 3 | 187 | 112 | 83 | 52 | 222 | 115 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | 38 | 15 | 83 | 50 | |
| Total ... | 18 | 17 | 465 | 345 | 184 | 121 | 370 | 207 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 42 | 17 | 231 | 140 | |

## APPENDIX No. X.—(Civil).

## Nature and value of Civil suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.

| Tribunals | Opening balance | | Filed or received by transfer | | Refiled and remanded | | Total | | Disposed of during | | Closing balance | | Suits filed during the present year | | | | | | | | | Suits disposed of during the present year | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Value | Suits *re* landed property | Suits *re* money transactions | Suits for other rights | Number of suits under Rs. 100 | Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500 | Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000 | Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000 | Number of suits above Rs. 5,000 | Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money | *Ex-parte* | Admitted and compromised | Struck off the file | Otherwise disposed of | Value | Average duration |
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Munsiffs' Courts ... | 13,716 | (a) 15,990 | 36,433 | 31,507 | 942 | 1,028 | (c) 48,383 | (e) 48,506 | 32,305 | 32,181 | 16,078 | 16,325 | Rs. a. p. 54,40,958 4 3 | 2,116 | 2,8379 | 1,012 | 18,500 | 10,146 | 1,568 | 711 | ... | 592 | 16,608 | 7,776 | 476 | 7,321 | Rs. a. p. 53,71,643 9 8 | Days 154·64 |
| Subordinate Judges' Courts (including Small Cause Court, Bangalore and Additional Sub-Judge's Court, Mysore.) ... | 2,202 | (b) 2,642 | 8,176 | 7,868 | 153 | 207 | (d) 9,564 | (f) 10,213 | 6,911 | 7,542 | 2,653 | 2,671 | 17,28,830 13 10 | 70 | 7,106 | 192 | 4,661 | 2,433 | 3 | 212 | 54 | 5 | 3,792 | 1,817 | 126 | 1,807 | 17,72,535 8 5 | 89·60 |
| District Judges' Courts | 136 | 164 | 69 | 70 | 2 | 4 | 207 | 238 | 43 | 68 | 164 | 170 | 10,04,025 0 7 | 18 | 88 | 14 | 8 | 4 | ... | 10 | 45 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 48 | 7,81,012 5 0 | 830·05 |
| Total ... | 16,056 | (e) 18,796 | 43,678 | 38,945 | 1,097 | 1,239 | (d) 58,154 | (g) 58,957 | 39,259 | 39,791 | 18,895 | 19,166 | 81,78,814 2 8 | 2,204 | 35,528 | 1,218 | 23,169 | 12,583 | 1,561 | 933 | 99 | 600 | 20,403 | 9,609 | 603 | 9,176 | 79,25,191 7 1 | 143·46 |

(a) Excluding 88 transferred. (b) Excluding 11 transferred. (c) Excluding 99 transferred. (d) These figures have been explained in the last year's appendix. (e) Excluding 19 transferred.
(f) Excluding 4 transferred. (g) Excluding 99 transferred.

# APPENDIX XI.

## CIVIL WORK.—Statement showing the results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.

| Tribunals | Opening balance | | | Applications brought to register | | | Total | | | Disposed of | | | Closing balance | | | Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Below 6 months | Below 12 months | Above 12 months |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Munsiffs' Courts | 24,257 | 24,141 | 105,44,085 3 9 | 39,146 | 36,744 | 91,55,687 11 8 | 63,403 | 60,885 | 1,96,99,772 15 5 | 39,262 | 36,415 | 68,96,910 0 1 | 24,141 | 24,470 | 1,28,02,862 6 4 | 12,308 | 6,986 | 5,161 |
| Subordinate Judges' Courts (including Small Cause Court, Bangalore & Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Mysore.) | 4,941 | 5,608 | 13,45,979 8 4 | 11,960 | 8,382 | 18,09,247 7 6 | 16,901 | 13,990 | 31,55,226 15 10 | 11,314 | 9,075 | 16,47,198 8 0 | 5,587 | 4,915 | 15,08,028 7 10 | 2,215 | 1,317 | 1,383 |
| District Judges' Courts. | 129 | 123 | 8,32,727 5 5 | 94 | 89 | 5,56,903 15 6 | 223 | 212 | 13,89,631 4 11 | 100 | 84 | 5,14,731 7 4 | 123 | 128 | 8,74,899 13 7 | 35 | 38 | 55 |
| Grand Total ... | 29,327 | 29,872 | 1,27,22,792 1 6 | 51,200 | 45,215 | 1,15,21,839 2 8 | 80,527 | 70,087 | 2,42,44,631 4 2 | 50,676 | 45,574 | 90,58,840 8 51 | 29,851 | 29,513 | 1,51,85,790 11 9 | 14,553 | 8,341 | 6,619 |

# APPENDIX XII.

## CIVIL WORK.—Statement showing the number and results of appeals in Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.

| Tribunals | Opening balance | | Filed during | | Total | | Disposed of during | | Closing balance | | Value of appeals filed during | | How disposed of | | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Decisions confirmed | | Decisions reversed | | Decisions amended | | Cases remanded for trial | | Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of | | Average duration | | |
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Court of Mysore— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeals from original decrees ... | 857 | 663 | 178 | 74 | 1,035 | 737 | 372 | 338 | 663 | 399 | 3,50,218 6 8 | 2,58,981 3 6 | 199 | 178 | 62 | 72 | 44 | 53 | 25 | 6 | 42 | 29 | Days 850·06 | Days 871·23 | |
| Do appellate decrees ... | 182 | 154 | 175 | 203 | 357 | 357 | 203 | 190 | 154 | 167 | 70,623 0 11 | 72,440 11 4 | 115 | 118 | 61 | 28 | 15 | 24 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 381·00 | 305·96 | |
| Do original orders ... | 45 | 17 | 53 | 32 | 98 | 49 | 81 | 21 | 17 | 28 | ... | ... | 41 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | ... | 22 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 150·64 | 266·09 | |
| Do appellate orders ... | ... | .. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Total ... | 1,084 | 884 | 409 | 310 | 1,493 | 1,144 | 659 | 550 | 834 | 594 | 4,20,841 7 7 | 3,31,421 14 10 | 357 | 304 | 130 | 105 | 64 | 77 | 51 | 18 | 51 | 46 | 388·71 | 651·75 | |
| District Judges' Courts— | | (a) | | (d) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeals from decrees ... | 415 | 192 | 650 | 942 | 886 | 1,119 | 256 | 330 | 630 | 789 | 2,18,865 14 10 | 3,06,521 4 10 | 147 | 190 | 37 | 39 | 36 | 33 | 12 | 19 | 24 | 59 | 387·98 | 336·63 | |
| Do orders ... | 108 | 142 | 170 | 232 | 278 | 373 | 113 | 163 | 165 | 210 | ... | ... | 62 | 59 | 31 | 36 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 13 | 48 | 806·44 | 243·00 | |
| Subordinate Judges' Courts— | | (b) | | | | | | | | | (g) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeals from decrees ... | 249 | 441 | 569 | 462 | 818 | 903 | 377 | 518 | 441 | 385 | 65,992 15 2 | 37,724 11 6 | 246 | 334 | 58 | 100 | 41 | 38 | 16 | 29 | 16 | 17 | 543·76 | 621·60 | |
| Do orders ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 5 | 23 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | 3 | 9 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 329·75 | 764·10 | |
| Grand Total ... | 1,858 | 1,600 (c) | 1,801 | 1,968 | 3,480 | 3,562 (f) | 1,409 | 1,575 | 2,071 | 1,987 | 7,25,700 5 7 | 6,75,667 15 2 | 815 | 886 | 256 | 285 | 146 | 149 | 82 | 85 | 110 | 170 | 547·47 | 534·51 | |

(a) Excluding 448 transferred; (b) Excluding 23 transferred; (c) Excluding 471 transferred; (d) Excluding 5 transferred; (e) Excluding 1 transferred; (f) Excluding 6 transferred; (g) Including Rs. 38,661-1-3 of the Bangalore Division omitted to be shown in the appendix of the previous year.

## APPENDIX XIII.

### Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Mysore State during the year 1928.

| Name of State | Number of prisons | Number of prisoners | | | | Daily average | | Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year | Total cost of jails and lock-ups | Average period of accused under trial | Remarks showing mortality among convicts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Remaining from the previous year | Admitted during the year | Total | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Mysore ... ... | 1 Central Jail, Bangalore<br>1 District Jail at Mysore<br>6 District Lock-ups<br>1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields<br>71 Taluk Lock-ups<br>1 Lock-up at Kalasa | 922 | 6,926 | 7,293 | 7,848 | 889·65 | 950·82 | 1,009 | Rs. a. p.<br>1,49,659-1-9 | 19 Days | 3 |

## APPENDIX XIV.

### Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.

| Name of State | Documents presented for registration during | | Nature of documents presented | | | | | | | | | | Documents registered | | Value of documents registered | | Documents, of which registration has been refused | | Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mortgages | | Sales | | Wills | | Money bonds | | Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Mysore ... | 173,667 | 165,895 | 79,055 | 75,088 | 79,710 | 76,549 | 1,051 | 1,021 | 1,427 | 1,257 | 12,424 | 12,080 | 173,475 | 165,614 | Rs.<br>5,39,83,753 | Rs.<br>5,12,81,192 | 230 | 219 | 331 | 369 | ... |

## APPENDIX XV.

**Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.**

| Description | Past year (revised figures) | | | Present year | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of deeds | Value of property | Fees realised | Number of deeds | Value of property | Fees realised | |
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Mortgages ... ... | 74,949 | 2,09,61,972 4 0 | 1,41,885 2 0 | 78,986 | 2,16,76,428 8 0 | 1,41,339 14 0 | |
| Sales ... ... | 76,457 | 2,28,05,086 1 7 | 1,46,065 12 0 | 79,737 | 2,44,01,438 2 4 | 1,39,373 14 0 | |
| Wills ... ... | 1,014 | 6,02,570 14 0 | 19,341 14 0 | 1,049 | 7,86 583 11 6 | 5,427 4 0 | |
| Money bonds ... ... | 1,068 | 5,43,801 12 3 | 1,501 14 0 | 1,132 | 6,50,388 14 9 | 1,537 0 0 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 12,126 | 3,67,752 4 7 | 38,933 0 0 | 12,571 | 64,68,914 4 6 | 61,767 12 0 | |
| Fees realised on operations other than registrations in Books I, III and IV. | ..... | ..... | 21,684 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 25,559 7 0 | |
| Total ... | 1,65,614 | 35,12,81,192 4 5 | 3,72,412 8 9 | 1,73,,475 | 5,39,83,753 0 0 | 3,86,865 12 0 | |
| Total Expenditure ... | ..... | ..... | 1,58,838 8 10 | ..... | ..... | 1,70,640 15 3 | |
| Net profit ... | ..... | ..... | 2,13,573 15 11 | ..... | ..... | 2,16,224 12 9 | |

## APPENDIX XVI.

## Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.

### BANGALORE DISTRICT.

| Name | Opening balance on the 1st July 1928 (Final) | Receipts during the | | Total in the current year 1928-29 | Expenditure during the | | Balance on the 30th June 1929 (Preliminary) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Past year 1927-28 | Present year 1928-29 | | Past year 1927-28 | Present year 1928-29 | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Bangalore City ... ... | 1,32,714 | 15,13,719 | 13,03,367 | 14,36,081 | 14,34,906 | 12,49,984 | 1,86,097 | |
| 1. Yelahanka ... ... | 3,834 | 3,750 | 3,662 | 7,496 | 2,784 | 5,616 | 1,880 | |
| 2. Hoskote ... ... | 3,519 | 5,537 | 5,494 | 9,013 | 5,194 | 5,026 | 3,987 | |
| 3. Sulibele ... ... | 2,855 | 1,302 | 1,123 | 3,978 | 1,942 | 1,856 | 2,122 | |
| 4. Dodballapur ... ... | 3,347 | 8,926 | 9,740 | 13,087 | 9,202 | 12,205 | 882 | |
| 5. Nelamangala ... ... | 1,602 | 6,687 | 7,610 | 9,212 | 5,614 | 7,681 | 1,531 | |
| 6. Tyamagondlu ... .. | 707 | 5,585 | 7,208 | 7,915 | 5,678 | 5,952 | 1,963 | |
| 7. Kankanhalli ... ... | 252 | 4,385 | 4,963 | 5,215 | 4,494 | 4,712 | 503 | |
| 8. Magadi ... ... | 2,375 | 6,003 | 5,446 | 7,821 | 5,095 | 6,410 | 1,411 | |
| 9. Closepet .. ... | 4,388 | 10,828 | 9,759 | 14,147 | 8,287 | 10,053 | 4,094 | |
| 10. Channapatna ... ... | 10,903 | 14,582 | 17,397 | 28,300 | 15,027 | 17,878 | 10,422 | |
| 11. Anekal ... ... | 2,434 | 8,583 | 5,492 | 7,926 | 8,661 | 5,457 | 2,469 | |
| 12. Sarjapur ... ... | 950 | 3,038 | 2,986 | 3,936 | 2,530 | 2,833 | 1,103 | |
| 13. Devanhalli ... ... | 9,985 | 8,299 | 7,860 | 17,845 | 7,164 | 10,612 | 7,233 | |
| 14. Vadigenhalli ... ... | 343 | 3,071 | 3,814 | 4,157 | 3,701 | 3,572 | 585 | |
| Total ... | 47,494 | 90,576 | 92,554 | 1,40,048 | 85,373 | 99,863 | 40,185 | |

### KOLAR DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kolar ... ... | 4,107 | 28,985 | 33,760 | 37,867 | 33,220 | 31,265 | 6,602 |
| 2. Bowringpet ... ... | 1,473 | 20,570 | 21,640 | 23,113 | 23,237 | 19,691 | 3,222 |
| 3. Chintamani ... ... | 8,868 | 28,134 | 77,673 | 86,541 | 25,979 | 81,924 | 4,617 |
| 4. Chikballapur ... ... | 12,882 | 35,189 | 35,078 | 47,960 | 30,945 | 36,371 | 11,589 |
| 5. Mulbagal ... ... | 604 | 6,274 | 8,684 | 9,288 | 11,354 | 7,317 | 1,971 |
| 6. Sidlaghatta ... ... | 3,283 | 8,106 | 7,868 | 11,151 | 8,210 | 9,725 | 1,426 |
| 7. Malur ... ... | 1,625 | 5,456 | 7,546 | 9,171 | 5,672 | 7,794 | 1,377 |
| 8. Srinivaspur ... ... | 800 | 3,853 | 4,365 | 5,165 | 4,320 | 4,218 | 947 |
| 9. Bagepalli ... ... | 1,114 | 1,805 | 1,644 | 2,758 | 1,822 | 1,790 | 968 |
| 10. Goribidnur ... ... | 4,783 | 5,257 | 6,653 | 11,436 | 4,735 | 6,007 | 5,429 |
| 11. Gudibanda ... ... | 1,254 | 1,890 | 2,617 | 3,871 | 1,068 | 1,912 | 1,959 |
| Total ... | 40,793 | 1,45,519 | 2,07,528 | 2,48,321 | 1,50,562 | 2,08,214 | 40,107 |

## Appendix XVI—*contd.*

## Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.

### TUMKUR DISTRICT.

| Name | Opening balance on the 1st July 1928 (Final) | Receipts during the | | Total in the current year 1928-29 | Expenditure during the | | Balance on the 30th June 1929 (Preliminary) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Past year 1927-28 | Present year 1928-29 | | Past year 1927-28 | Present year 1928-29 | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1. Tumkur ... | 25,880 | 68,038 | 78,956 | 1,04,786 | 80,744 | 72,011 | 32,775 | |
| 2. Madhugiri ... | 581 | 10,120 | 12,458 | 13,039 | 14,880 | 8,342 | 4,697 | |
| 3. Chiknayakanhalli ... | 9,620 | 11,149 | 8,182 | 17,802 | 12,634 | 8,048 | 9,754 | |
| 4. Sira ... | 18,027 | 7,605 | 10,296 | 28,323 | 8,608 | 13,221 | 15,102 | |
| 5. Gubbi ... | 2,008 | 9,684 | 8,204 | 10,212 | 11,359 | 7,441 | 2,771 | |
| 6. Tiptur ... | 79,044 | 29,289 | 33,108 | 1,12,152 | 30,442 | 45,971 | 66,181 | |
| 7. Pavgada ... | 2,352 | 8,175 | 4,831 | 7,183 | 8,611 | 5,792 | 1,391 | |
| 8. Kunigal ... | 11,748 | 6,617 | 15,026 | 26,774 | 8,282 | 15,050 | 11,724 | |
| 9. Koratagere ... | 918 | 4,191 | 3,151 | 4,069 | 3,620 | 3,128 | 941 | |
| 10. Turuvekere... | 2,677 | 4,971 | 6,599 | 9,276 | 4,693 | 8,029 | 1,247 | |
| Total ... | 1,52,805 | 1,59,839 | 1,80,811 | 3,33,616 | 1,83,873 | 1,87,033 | 1,46,583 | |

### MYSORE DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mysore City ... | 14,014 | 5,19,777 | 6,38,111 | 6,52,125 | 6,21,862 | 6,18,248 | 33,877 | |
| 1. Chamarajnagar | 7,280 | 19,513 | 17,988 | 25,268 | 17,566 | 21,863 | 3,405 | |
| 2. Hunsur ... | 39,579 | 15,572 | 14,820 | 54,399 | 14,636 | 48,815 | 5,584 | |
| 3. Nanjangud ... | 792 | 27,044 | 27,931 | 28,723 | 30,932 | 33,217 | —4,494 | |
| 4. Malvalli ... | 4,106 | 7,872 | 12,034 | 16,140 | 8,194 | 10,046 | 6,094 | |
| 5. Seringapatam | 1,208 | 11,323 | 11,807 | 13,015 | 13,957 | 11,528 | 1,487 | |
| 6. Nagamangala | 2,072 | 4,766 | 3,995 | 6,067 | 5,946 | 4,787 | 1,530 | |
| 7. Gundlupet ... | 526 | 12,209 | 7,744 | 8,270 | 11,840 | 7,837 | 433 | |
| 8. French Rocks | 4,713 | 14,665 | 12,083 | 16,796 | 15,432 | 6,944 | 9,852 | |
| 9. Ramasamudra | 122 | 2,627 | 2,627 | 2,749 | 2,003 | 2,003 | 746 | |
| 10. T.-Narsipur... | 849 | 4,732 | 3,623 | 4,472 | 4,157 | 3,827 | 645 | |
| 11. Mugur ... | 471 | 2,011 | 1,521 | 1,992 | 2,403 | 1,769 | 223 | |
| 12. Heggaddevankote. | 153 | 1,447 | 2,285 | 2,438 | 1,717 | 2,159 | 279 | |
| 13. Sargur ... | 115 | 1,627 | 2,324 | 2,439 | 1,886 | 1,886 | 553 | |
| 14. Talkad ... | 74 | 2,624 | 2,579 | 2,653 | 3,504 | 2,333 | 320 | |
| 15. Bannur ... | 434 | 6,719 | 2,867 | 3,301 | 6,560 | 2,775 | 526 | |
| 16. Melkote ... | 233 | 2,892 | 3,129 | 3,362 | 3,479 | 2,781 | 581 | |
| 17. Maddur ... | 174 | 2,814 | 2,507 | 2,681 | 3,148 | 2,561 | 120 | |
| 18. Yedatore ... | 4,553 | 6,985 | 8,272 | 12,825 | 6,530 | 4,686 | 8,139 | |
| 19. Saligrama ... | 882 | 5,792 | 4,451 | 5,333 | 6,338 | 4,042 | 1,291 | |
| 20. Krishnarajapete. | 1,328 | 3,331 | 3,106 | 4,434 | 3,192 | 2,895 | 1,539 | |
| 21. Periyapatna... | 4,463 | 5,133 | 4,794 | 9,257 | 2,806 | 4,007 | 5,250 | |
| 22. Mandya ... | 2,308 | 4,543 | 6,858 | 9,166 | 3,807 | 3,335 | 5,831 | |
| 23. Yelandur ... | ... | ... | 1,811 | 1,811 | ... | 785 | 1,026 | |
| 24. Belakavadi ... | 7 | ... | 408 | 415 | ... | 178 | 237 | |
| Total ... | 76,442 | 1,65,741 | 1,61,564 | 2,38,006 | 1,70,033 | 1,87,009 | 50,997 | |

## Appendix XVI—*contd.*

## Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.

### HASSAN DISTRICT.

| Name | Opening balance on the 1st July 1928 (Final) | Receipts during | | Total in the current year 1928-29 | Expenditure during | | Balance on the 30th June 1929 (Preliminary) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Past year 1927-28 | Present year 1928-29 | | Past year 1927-28 | Present year 1928-29 | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1. Hassan ... | 13,483 | 49,951 | 51,532 | 65,015 | 46,983 | 52,945 | 12,070 | |
| 2. Hole-Narsipur ... | 4,585 | 17,958 | 29,877 | 34,462 | 19,295 | 32,038 | 2,424 | |
| 3. Arsikere ... | 4,897 | 54,202 | 27,684 | 32,581 | 53,688 | 32,216 | 365 | |
| 4. Alur ... | 2,013 | 7,279 | 11,134 | 13,147 | 8,058 | 10,895 | 2,252 | |
| 5. Saklespur ... | 7,373 | 10,848 | 11,371 | 18,744 | 12,102 | 14,084 | 4,660 | |
| 6. Belur ... | 4,360 | 7,392 | 7,530 | 11,890 | 8,394 | 8,861 | 3,029 | |
| 7. Haranahalli ... | 1,255 | 1,515 | 1,690 | 2,945 | 1,803 | 2,711 | 234 | |
| 8. Banavar ... | 3,607 | 4,785 | 3,807 | 7,414 | 3,864 | 5,410 | 2,004 | |
| 9. Channarayapatna ... | 957 | 6,167 | 5,567 | 6,524 | 6,890 | 4,680 | 1,844 | |
| 10. Sravanabelagola ... | 3,747 | 3,514 | 3,045 | 6,792 | 2,117 | 5,288 | 1,504 | |
| 11. Arkalgud ... | 2,041 | 7,647 | 5,931 | 7,972 | 6,365 | 7,945 | 27 | |
| 12. Konanur ... | 2,870 | 3,533 | 4,730 | 7,600 | 4,077 | 4,507 | 3,093 | |
| Total ... | 51,188 | 1,74,791 | 1,63,898 | 2,15,086 | 1,73,636 | 181,580 | 33,506 | |

### SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Shimoga ... ... | 13,795 | 1,42,911 | 1,01,796 | 1,15,591 | 1,34,045 | 1,08,005 | 7,586 | |
| 2. Bhadravati ... ... | 2,506 | 13,381 | 12,214 | 14,720 | 11,698 | 10,938 | 3,782 | |
| 3. Channagiri ... ... | 1,565 | 6,910 | 5,953 | 7,518 | 6,389 | 5,507 | 2,011 | |
| 4 Honnali ... ... | 4,091 | 7,585 | 6,627 | 10,718 | 6,514 | 4,903 | 5,815 | |
| 5 Nyamti ... ... | 4,682 | 5,776 | 5,061 | 9,743 | 7,149 | 5,219 | 4,524 | |
| 6. Shikarpur ... ... | 1,016 | 8,795 | 9,602 | 10,618 | 8,361 | 10,344 | 274 | |
| 7. Siralkoppa ... ... | 754 | 3,700 | 2,593 | 3,347 | 3,411 | 2,258 | 1,089 | |
| 8. Sorab ... ... | 109 | 3,310 | 4,429 | 4,538 | 3,455 | 3,949 | 589 | |
| 9. Sagar ... ... | 2,511 | 20,964 | 30,393 | 32,904 | 21,903 | 24,921 | 7,983 | |
| 10. Hosanagar ... ... | 4,041 | 5,586 | 2,941 | 6,982 | 5,422 | 3,811 | 3,171 | |
| 11. Tirthahalli ... ... | 1,841 | 11,126 | 10,763 | 12,604 | 11,119 | 11,397 | 1,207 | |
| 12. Kumsi ... ... | 826 | 2,959 | 2,764 | 3,590 | 2,976 | 1,867 | 1,723 | |
| Total ... | 37,737 | 2,33,003 | 1,95,136 | 2,32,873 | 2,22,442 | 1,93,119 | 39,754 | |

## Appendix XVI—*concld.*

## Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.

### KADUR DISTRICT.

| Name | Opening balance on the 1st July 1928 (Final) | Receipts during the | | Total in current year 1928-29 | Expenditure during the | | Balance on the 30th June 1929 (Preliminary) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Past year 1927-28 | Present year 1928-29 | | Past year 1927-28 | Present year 1928-29 | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1. Chikmagalur ... ... | 13,978 | 76,088 | 73,969 | 87,947 | 69,459 | 72,106 | 15,841 | |
| 2. Tarikere ... ... | 5,922 | 35,813 | 31,699 | 37,621 | 31,647 | 30,889 | 6,732 | |
| 3. Birur ... ... ... | 4,477 | 10,604 | 10,109 | 14,586 | 10,815 | 11,800 | 2,786 | |
| 4. Kadur ... ... ... | 4,264 | 7,575 | 15,327 | 19,591 | 9,556 | 15,320 | 4,271 | |
| 5. Koppa ... ... ... | 3,709 | 6,003 | 5,961 | 9,670 | 5,472 | 4,966 | 4,704 | |
| 6. Mudgere ... ... | 2,610 | 7,553 | 6,378 | 8,988 | 7,326 | 6,655 | 2,333 | |
| 7. Narasimharajapura ... | 875 | 3,204 | 4,524 | 5,399 | 5,121 | 4,693 | 706 | |
| 8. Ajjampur ... ... | 1,309 | 2,682 | 1,381 | 2,690 | 2,010 | 2,583 | 107 | |
| 9. Sivane ... | 1,082 | 1 506 | 1,315 | 2,397 | 2,654 | 1,333 | 1,064 | |
| 10. Sringeri ... ... | 3,772 | 5,306 | 5,639 | 9,411 | 5,184 | 5,272 | 4,139 | |
| Total ... | 41,998 | 1,56,329 | 1,56,302 | 1,98,300 | 1,49,244 | 1,55,617 | 42,683 | |

### CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Chitaldrug Town Municipalities | 3,799 | 41,883 | 45,390 | 49,189 | 47,159 | 38,503 | 10,686 | |
| 2. Davangere do ... | 45,198 | 1,12,191 | 1,72,002 | 2,17,130 | 1,10,579 | 1,95,455 | 21,675 | |
| 3. Harihar do ... | 2,980 | 20,917 | 27,084 | 30,064 | 23,044 | 20,532 | 9,532 | |
| 4. Challakere Minior Municipalities | 5,894 | 17,478 | 19,808 | 25,702 | 20,611 | 22,157 | 3,545 | |
| 5. Hiriyur do ... | 4,103 | 9,147 | 18,373 | 22,476 | 5,951 | 19,254 | 3,222 | |
| 6. Hosdurga do ... | 1,891 | 6,584 | 8,636 | 10,527 | 8,876 | 8,555 | 1,972 | |
| 7. Holalkere do ... | 3,151 | 7,186 | 6,124 | 9,275 | 7,191 | 7,244 | 2,031 | |
| 8. Jagalur do ... | 1,104 | 6,114 | 6,120 | 7,224 | 7,231 | 7,671 | —447 | |
| 9. Molakalmuru do .. | 1,323 | 7,005 | 5,986 | 7,309 | 6,091 | 5,647 | 1,662 | |
| 10. Naikanhatti do .. | 2,862 | 2,974 | 2,556 | 5,418 | 2,624 | 2,726 | 2,692 | |
| 11. Mayakonda do ... | 630 | 2,475 | 1,992 | 2,622 | 2,916 | 1,709 | 913 | |
| Total ... | 72,865 | 2,35,954 | 3,14,071 | 3,86,936 | 2,42,273 | 3,29,453 | 57,483 | |
| Grand Total ... | 6,68,050 | 33,95,248 | 34,13,342 | 40,81,392 | 34,34,204 | 34,10,120 | 6,71,272 | |

## APPENDIX XVII.

**Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.**

| Month | July 1928 | August 1928 | September 1928 | October 1928 | November 1928 | December 1928 | January 1929 | February 1929 | March 1929 | April 1929 | May 1929 | June 1929 | Total for the year | Total of the past year | Average for the past five years | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mysore State. | 7·01 | 5·63 | 1·26 | 9·76 | 1·10 | 0·55 | 0·18 | 0·60 | 0·06 | 5·13 | 4·11 | 4·96 | 40·35 | 34·09 | 36·98 | |

## APPENDIX XVIII.

**Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.**

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

| Articles | During June 1928 | | During June 1929 | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seers | Chataks | Seers | Chataks | |
| 1. Wheat ... ... | 3 | 8 | 4 | 0 | |
| 2. Rice (best sort) ... ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | |
| 3. Rice (common) ... ... | 5 | 0 | 5 | 4 | |
| 4. Jolam (Javar) ... ... | 9 | 4 | 8 | 12 | |
| 5. Ragi ... ... | 9 | 14 | 10 | 4 | |

# APPENDIX XIX.

## Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1928-29.

| Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads | State Funds | | | Local Funds | | | Total works and repairs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original works | Repairs | Total | Original works | Repairs | Total | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 23. Irrigation works charged to Revenue. | | | | | | | |
| Major works ... ... | 7,02,319 | ..... | 7,02,319 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Minor works ... ... | 36,520 | 61,851 | 98,371 | ..... | 5,15,871 | 5,15,871 | ..... |
| Restoration of Minor Tanks .. | 1,66,984 | ..... | 1,66,984 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Establishment ... ... | ..... | ..... | 2,81,083 | ..... | ..... | 74,002 | ..... |
| Tools and plant ... ... | ..... | ..... | 11,396 | ..... | ..... | 2,121 | ..... |
| Suspense ... ... | ..... | ..... | —3,354 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 9,05,823 | 61,851 | 12,56,799 | ..... | 5,15,871 | 5,91,994 | 18,48,793 |
| 24. Civil Works— | | | | | | | |
| Civil Buildings ... ... | 5,83,557 | 1,50,498 | 7,34,055 | 88,049 | 14,049 | 1,02,098 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... ... ... | 86,087 | 44,589 | 1,30,676 | 37,066 | 1,25,690 | 1,62,756 | ..... |
| Loss on Stock ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1,451 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Establishment ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1,77,399 | ..... | ..... | 1,25,719 | ..... |
| Tools and plant ... ... | ..... | ..... | 7,590 | ..... | ..... | 3,306 | ..... |
| Suspense ... ... | ..... | ..... | 44,258 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 6,69,644 | 1,95,087 | 10,95,429 | 1,25,115 | 1,39,739 | 3,93,879 | 14,89,308 |
| 24A. Communications— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Roads ... ... | 45,384 | 8,92,209 | 9,37,793 | 1,48,592 | 4,66,378 | 6,14,970 | ..... |
| (2) Bridges ... ... | 99,060 | 4,913 | 1,03,973 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| (3) Travellers' bungalows ... | 14,930 | 38,733 | 53,663 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| (4) Hill Stations ... ... | ..... | 8,570 | 8,570 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| (5) Establishment ... ... | ..... | ..... | 2,36,948 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| (6) Tools and plant ... ... | ..... | ..... | 19,027 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total .. | 1,59,374 | 9,44,425 | 13,59,774 | 1,48,592 | 4,66,378 | 6,14,970 | ..... |
| 7. Road Fund— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Contribution to Road Fund from General Revenues ... | ..... | ..... | 15,72,774 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| (b) Deduct outlay met from 13A Road Fund... ... | 1,59,374 | ..... | 13,59,774 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Net outlay .. ... | ..... | ..... | 15,72,774 | 1,48,592 | 4,66,378 | 6,14,970 | 21,87,744 |
| 26. Education— | | | | | | | |
| Buildings ... ... | 2,02,520 | 40,469 | 2,42,989 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Establishment ... ... | ..... | ..... | 38,124 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tools and plant ... ... | ..... | ..... | 3,058 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 2,02,520 | 40,469 | 2,84,171 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,84,171 |
| 27. Agriculture ... .. | 1,470 | ..... | 1,470 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tools and plant ... ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 1,470 | ..... | 1,473 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,473 |

## Appendix XIX—*concld.*

## Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1928-29.

| Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads | State Funds | | | Local Funds | | | Total works and repairs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original works | Repairs | Total | Original works | Repairs | Total | |
| 31. Military Works— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Buildings ... | 1,38,230 | 19,725 | 1,57,955 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Establishment ... | ..... | ..... | 35,065 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tools and plant ... | ..... | ..... | 2,513 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 1,38,230 | 19,725 | 1,95,533 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,95,533 |
| 38. K. R. S. Capital account and Irrigation Works— Works ... .. | 37,22,980 | ..... | 37,22,980 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Establishment ... | ..... | ..... | 4,25,942 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tools and plant ... | ..... | ..... | 658 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Suspense ... .. | ..... | ..... | —8,360 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 37,22,980 | ..... | 41,41,220 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41,41,220 |
| XXV. K. R. S. Irrigation Works— Works ... ... | ..... | 1,56,908 | 1,56,908 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Establishment ... | ..... | ..... | 54,426 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tools and plant ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | ..... | 1,56,908 | 2,11,334 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,11,334 |
| XXVIII. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works (Net receipts)— | | | | | | | |
| Working expenses ... | ..... | 1,33,709 | 1,33,709 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Establishment ... | ..... | ..... | 5,055 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tools and plant ... | ..... | ..... | 355 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | ..... | 1,33,709 | 1,39,119 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,39,119 |
| 27 (a). Loans to Municipalities ... ... | ... | 2,339 | 2,339 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,339 |
| 8. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works— Depreciation Fund ... | ..... | 319 | 319 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 319 |
| 30. Grants for Public Improvements ... | 87,448 | ..... | 87,448 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Establishment ... | ..... | ..... | 4,983 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tools and plant ... | ..... | ..... | 154 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 87,448 | ..... | 92,585 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92,585 |
| 39. K. G. F. Industrial Works ... ... | 357 | ..... | 357 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Establishment ... | ..... | ..... | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tools and plant ... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 357 | ..... | 442 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 442 |
| Contribution Works— Civil Works— Buildings ... ... | 1,08,611 | 62,,519 | 1,71,130 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Communications ... | 3,572 | 5,043 | 8,615 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... | 84,314 | 19,714 | 1,04,028 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 1,96,497 | 87,276 | 2,83,773 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Irrigation Works ... | 3,843 | 9,079 | 12,922 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Contribution Works ... | 2,00,340 | 96,355 | 2,96,695 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Establishment ... | ..... | ..... | 29,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tools and plant ... | ..... | ..... | 962 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Contribution Works... | 2,00,340 | 96,355 | 3,26,657 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,26,657 |
| Grand Total ... | 59,28,812 | 7,06,762 | 93,20,194 | 2,73,707 | 11,21,988 | 16,00,843 | 1,09,21,037 |

## APPENDIX XX.

### *Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.*

| District | Year | Bullocks | Cows | Buffaloes | | Young stock | Sheep | Goat | Horses and ponies | Mules and donkeys | Camels | Ploughs | Carts | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male | Female | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangalore ... .. | 1928-29 | 169,062 | 260,975 | 7,650 | 52,981 | 141,023 | 234,231 | 349,376 | 2,610 | 10,275 | ... | 113,572 | 38,635 | Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in March and April 1925. |
| Kolar ... ... | | 180,501 | 150,966 | 9,575 | 54,102 | 90,057 | 464,997 | 281,723 | 1,780 | 8,768 | ... | 93,082 | 32,400 | |
| Tumkur ... ... | | 192,885 | 168,105 | 7,329 | 44,405 | 104,575 | 556,802 | 307,622 | 1,974 | 6,845 | ... | 111,522 | 29,579 | |
| Mysore ... .. | | 312,356 | 392,941 | 9,286 | 84,771 | 202,897 | 599,507 | 380,636 | 2,453 | 7,188 | 11 | 209,950 | 66,142 | |
| Hassan ... ... | | 200,689 | 194,830 | 7,391 | 51,082 | 121,870 | 236,338 | 120,873 | 2,035 | 1,857 | ... | 103,749 | 19,994 | |
| Shimoga ... .. | | 189,405 | 134,898 | 20,932 | 62,457 | 156,813 | 25,450 | 62,193 | 850 | 688 | ... | 79,680 | 33,593 | |
| Kadur ... ... | | 122,607 | 92,531 | 9,123 | 31,324 | 75,992 | 61,473 | 52,184 | 735 | 1,255 | 1 | 54,700 | 13,767 | |
| Chitaldrug ... ... | | 173,474 | 99,551 | 10,456 | 78,460 | 97,714 | 313,223 | 187,410 | 1,968 | 4,169 | 6 | 75,280 | 27,205 | |
| Total ... | | 1,540,979 | 1,494,097 | 81,744 | 459,585 | 993,941 | 2,492,021 | 1,742,017 | 14,475 | 41,045 | 18 | 841,535 | 261,315 | |

## APPENDIX XXI.

### Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Mysore State during the year 1928-29.

| Name of State | Year | Country spirits (Arrack) | | Opium | | Ganja | | Toddy (Date and Bagani) | | Total | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of shops | Revenue | Number of shops | Revenue | Number of shops | Revenue | Number of shops | Revenue | Number of shops | Revenue | |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | |
| Mysore State ... ... | 1927-28 | 570 | 27,51,717 | 94 | 91,051 | 250 | 4,18,353 | 2,497 | 33,89,853 | 3,411 | 66,50,474 | |
| | 1928-29 | 562 | 30,12,053 | 92 | 1,09,576 | 248 | 4,22,005 | 2,483 | 38,82,124 | 3,385 | 74,25,758 | |

# APPENDIX XXII.

## Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1928-29.

RECEIPTS

| Nature of demand | Demand | | | Collection during the previous year 1927-28 | Collection during the current year 1928-29 | Remission during the current year | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrears | Current | Total | | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cash balance at the commencement of the year ... | ... | ... | ... | 82,49,423 | 79,90,077 | ... | ... |
| *A. Land Revenue*— | | | | | | | |
| 1. Assessment on Lands | 7,11,514 | 1,12,44,041 | 1,19,55,555 | 1,13,63,185 | 1,12,31,655 | 1,35,417 | 5,88,483 |
| 2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and whole Inam villages including Kayamgutta ... | 87,420 | 5,57,108 | 6,44,528 | 5,82,306 | 5,62,061 | 5,745 | 76,722 |
| 3. Miscellaneous ... | 2,64,927 | 16,10,386 | 18,95,313 | 11,14,503 | 14,51,577 | 35,112 | 4,08,624 |
| Deduct—Refunds ... | ... | *4,29,102* | *4,29,102* | *3,18,364* | *4,29,102* | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 10,83,861 | 1,29,82,433 | 1,40,66,294 | 1,27,41,630 | 1,28,16,191 | 1,76,274 | 10,73,829 |
| *A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases*— | | | | | | | |
| 1. Royalty ... | ... | 11,58,883 | 11,58,883 | 11,94,747 | 11,58,883 | ... | ... |
| 2. Other leases ... | ... | 54,118 | 54,118 | 59,259 | 54,118 | .. | ... |
| 3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ... | ... | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,60,000 | 1,00,000 | .. | ... |
| Deduct—Refunds ... | ... | *1,521* | *1,521* | *1,420* | *1,521* | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 13,11,480 | 13,11,480 | 14,12,586 | 13,11,480 | ... | ... |
| *B. Forest*— | | | | | | | |
| 1. Sandal oil ... | ... | 26,78,767 | 26,78,767 | 23,00,632 | 26,78,767 | ... | ... |
| 2. Timber, etc., removed by Govt. and Private Agency ... | 4,04,305 | 25,52,301 | 29,56,606 | 19,68,264 | 21,20,046 | 80,534 | 7,56,026 |
| 3. Miscellaneous ... | 2,366 | 41,988 | 44,354 | 52,398 | 42,867 | 1,159 | 328 |
| Deduct—Refunds... | ... | *7,951* | *7,951* | *12,567* | *7,951* | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 4,06,671 | 52,65,105 | 56,71,776 | 43,08,727 | 48,33,729 | 81,693 | 7,56,354 |
| *C. Excise Revenue*— | | | | | | | |
| 1. Arrack ... | 62,094 | 27,90,725 | 28,52,819 | 26,00,638 | 27,89,368 | 17,534 | 45,917 |
| 2. Toddy ... | 1,48,682 | 36,07,605 | 37,56,287 | 32,20,079 | 35,86,957 | 21,519 | 1,47,811 |
| 3. Ganja and majum ... | 9,464 | 4,02,988 | 4,12,452 | 4,00,178 | 4,03,671 | 546 | 8,235 |
| Opium ... ... | 684 | 1,09,124 | 1,09,808 | 92,859 | 1,09,681 | 127 | ... |
| Other receipts ... | 20,653 | 1,34,371 | 1,55,024 | 1,38,865 | 1,43,844 | 3,286 | 7,894 |
| Deduct—Refunds... | .. | *1,19,357* | *1,19,357* | *90,711* | *1,19,357* | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 2,41,577 | 69,25,456 | 71,67,033 | 63,61,908 | 69,14,164 | 43,012 | 2,09,857 |
| *D. Stamp Revenue*— | | | | | | | |
| 1. General Stamps ... | ... | 9,18,532 | 9,18,532 | 8,74,966 | 9,18,532 | ... | ... |
| 2. Court-fee Stamps ... | ... | 12,75,166 | 12,75,166 | 12,79,398 | 12,75,166 | ... | ... |
| 3. Stamped paper for copies .. ... | ... | 73,957 | 73,957 | 70,519 | 73,957 | ... | ... |
| 4. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents ... | ... | 35,592 | 35,592 | 33,273 | 35,592 | ... | ... |
| 5. Fines and Penalties | ... | 22,582 | 22,582 | 23,579 | 22,582 | ... | ... |
| Deduct—Refunds... | ... | *1,30,182* | *1,30,182* | *1,11,343* | *1,30,182* | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 21,95,647 | 21,95,647 | 21,70,392 | 21,95,647 | ... | ... |

## Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

| Nature of demand | Demand | | | Collection during the previous year 1927-28 | Collection during the current year 1928-29 | Remissions during the current year | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrears | Current | Total | | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| *E. Law and Justice—* | | | | | | | |
| 1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ... | ... | 3,953 | 3,953 | 5,534 | 3,953 | ... | ... |
| 2 Recoveries on account of pauper suits ... | ... | 7,343 | 7,343 | 4,155 | 7,343 | ... | ... |
| 3. Fees, fines, etc. ... | ... | 42,728 | 42,728 | 41,752 | 42,728 | ... | .. |
| 4. Miscellaneous ... | ... | 6,329 | 6,329 | 4,044 | 6,329 | ... | ... |
| Deduct—Refunds ... | ... | *16,545* | *16,545* | *21,004* | *16,545* | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 43,808 | 43,808 | 34,481 | 43,808 | ... | ... |
| *F. Miscellaneous and other receipts—* | | | | | | | |
| 1. Income and Miscellaneous taxes ... | 1,08,477 | 14,94,867 | 16,03,344 | 11,63,218 | 13,63,226 | 6,510 | 2,33,608 |
| 2. Registration .. | ... | 3,82,790 | 3,82,790 | 3,68,917 | 3,82,790 | ... | ... |
| 3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ... | ... | 16,939 | 16,939 | 17,308 | 16,939 | ... | ... |
| 4. Pensions and Allowances ... | ... | 64,974 | 64,974 | 53,426 | 64,974 | ... | ... |
| 5. Stationery and Printing ... | ... | 69,640 | 69,640 | 70,674 | 69,640 | ... | ... |
| 6. Miscellaneous ... | ... | 1,75,999 | 1,75,999 | 1,77,221 | 1,75,999 | ... | ... |
| 7. Jails ... | ... | 1,188 | 1,188 | 1,468 | 1,188 | ... | ... |
| 8. Police ... | ... | 19,369 | 19,369 | 1,08,595 | 19,369 | ... | ... |
| 9. Medical ... | ... | 45,473 | 45,473 | 39,866 | 45,473 | ... | ... |
| 10. Sanitation and Vaccination .. | ... | 30,622 | 30,622 | 17,239 | 30,622 | ... | ... |
| 11. Education .. | ... | 2,09,349 | 2,09,349 | 2,21,868 | 2,09,349 | ... | ... |
| 12. Army ... | ... | 1,10,992 | 1,10,992 | 99,588 | 1,10,992 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1,08,477 | 26,22,202 | 27,30,679 | 23,39,388 | 24,90,561 | 6,510 | 2,33,608 |
| *G. Miscellaneous—* | | | | | | | |
| Extraordinary receipts ... | | | | | | | |
| 1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tracts ... | ... | 1,80,990 | 1,80,990 | 2,00,329 | 1,80,990 | ... | ... |
| 2. Interest— | | | | | | | |
| i. Interest on Loans ... | ... | 2,11,951 | 2,11,951 | 96,520 | 2,11,951 | ... | ... |
| ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ... | ... | 32,411 | 32,411 | 37,538 | 32,411 | ... | ... |
| iii. Interest on Investments ... | ... | 5,90,079 | 5,90,079 | 6,32,719 | 5,90,079 | ... | ... |
| iv. Interest on S. A. Ry. capital ... | ... | 11,306 | 11,306 | 45,182 | 11,306 | ... | |
| Deduct—Refunds ... | ... | 6,173 | 6,173 | *55,113* | *6,173* | ... | |
| 3. Civil Works ... | ... | 99,462 | 99,462 | 3,10,886 | 99,462 | ... | ... |
| 3a. Communications ... | ... | 3,90,263 | 3,90,263 | ... | 3,90,263 | ... | ... |
| 4. Agriculture ... | ... | 66,301 | 66,301 | 86,448 | 66,301 | ... | .. |
| 5. Industries and Commerce ... | ... | 16,621 | 16,621 | 10,449 | 16,621 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 15,93,211 | 15,93,211 | 13,64,958 | 15,93,211 | ... | ... |

## Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

| Nature of demand | Demand | | | Collection during the previous year 1927-28 | Collection during the current year 1928-29 | Remission during the current year | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrears | Current | Total | | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| *General. Commercial service* | | | | | | | |
| 1. Railway Revenue Account ... | ... | 23,61,372 | 23,61,372 | 24,67,918 | 23,61,372 | ... | ... |
| 2. Krishnarajasagara (Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works) ... | ... | 28,09,897 | 28,09,897 | 27,91,675 | 28,09,897 | ... | ... |
| 3. Iron Works profits ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. K. G. F. Water Works | ... | 83,806 | 83,806 | 76,931 | 83,806 | ... | ... |
| 5. Industrial Works (Net profits) ... | ... | 4,115 | 4,115 | 10,379 | 4,115 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 52,59,190 | 52,59,190 | 53,46,903 | 52,59,190 | ... | ... |
| Total Service Head Receipts | 18,40,586 | 3,81,98,532 | 4,00,39,118 | 3,60,80,973 | 3,74,57,981 | 3,07,489 | 22,73,648 |
| Interest on Mysore Railway Sterling Loan Sinking Fund investment ... | ... | 5,00,970 | 5,00,970 | 5,00,970 | 5,00,970 | ... | .. |
| Contribution by District Boards ... | ... | 9,111 | 9,111 | —47,580 | 9,111 | ... | ... |
| Commutation of Pensions. | ... | 33,123 | 33,123 | ... | 33,123 | ... | ... |
| *H. Debt Heads—(Net)*— | | | | | | | |
| 1. Investment account... | ... | ... | ... | 2,77,602 | ... | ... | .. |
| 2. Debt ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,67,013 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Unfunded Debt :— | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds | ... | 13,35,066 | 13,35,066 | 13,07,286 | 13,35,066 | ... | ... |
| (*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ... | ... | 38,31,115 | 38,31,115 | 27,35,029 | 38,31,115 | ... | ... |
| (*c*) Endowment and other account ... | ... | 81,699 | 81,699 | 1,01,764 | 81,699 | ... | ... |
| 4. Reserve Fund ... | ... | 35,08,974 | 35,08,974 | 27,94,041 | 35,08,974 | ... | ... |
| 5. Local and other funds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Deposits ... | ... | 10,94,056 | 10,94,056 | 1,98,763 | 10,94,056 | ... | ... |
| 7. Advances ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Suspense accounts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Departmental balance | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Loans ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,195 | ... | ... | .. |
| 11. Remittances ... | ... | 3,80,998 | 3,80,998 | 3,16,631 | 3,80,998 | ... | ... |
| 12. Miscellaneous ... | ... | 9,086 | 9,086 | ... | 9,086 | ... | ... |
| Total Debt Heads ... | ... | 1,07,84,198 | 1,07,84,198 | 85,60,714 | 1,07,84,198 | ... | ... |
| Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,46,41,687 | 4,82,42,179 | .. | ... |
| Grand Total including Opening Balance ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,28,91,110 | 5,62,32,256 | ... | ... |

## Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

| Nature of expenditure | Budget estimates | | Actual expenditure | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Previous year 1927-28 | Current year 1928-29 | Actual expenditure 1927-28 | Expenditure during the current year 1928-29 | |
| *A. Tribute—* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Subsidy to the British Government ... | 35,00,000 | 24,50,000 | 35,00,000 | 24,50,000 | |
| *B 1. Revenue Collection Charges—* | | | | | |
| 1. Land Revenue ... ... | 28,12,000 | 28,86,000 | 28,37,063 | 28,88,541 | |
| 2. Forest ... ... ... | 13,10,000 | 14,53,000 | 13,82,136 | 16,27,990 | |
| 3. Excise ... ... ... | 4,00,000 | 4,21,000 | 4,21,034 | 4,46,334 | |
| 4. Income-tax ... ... | 87,000 | 85,000 | 91,477 | 83,737 | |
| 5. Stamps ... ... ... | 90,000 | 92,000 | 92,192 | 91,812 | |
| 6. Registration ... ... ... | 1,54,000 | 1,83,000 | 1,55,752 | 1,70,045 | |
| Total ... | 48,53,000 | 51,20,000 | 49,79,654 | 53,08,459 | |
| *C. Administration—* | | | | | |
| 1. Civil List ... ... ... | 23,00,000 | 23,00,000 | 23,00,000 | 23,00,000 | |
| 2. General Administration ... ... | 14,95,000 | 14,68,000 | 15,90,037 | 15,41,792 | |
| 3 Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts.... | 1,06,000 | 94,000 | 1,06,669 | 92,851 | |
| 4. Stationery and Printing Departments | 3,25,000 | 3,36,000 | 3,37,664 | 3,67,891 | |
| 5. Miscellaneous ... ... | 62,000 | 64,000 | 92,999 | 1,14,005 | |
| 6. Courts of Law... ... ... | 10,71,000 | 10,39,000 | 10,36,012 | 10,95,647 | |
| 7. Jails ... ... ... | 1,47,000 | 1,53,000 | 1,43,607 | 1,32,999 | |
| 8. Police ... ... ... | 16,18,000 | 16,36,000 | 16,29,546 | 16,74,360 | |
| 9. Army ... ... ... | 17,78,000 | 18,86,000 | 18,91,005 | 19,33,842 | |
| Total ... | 89,02,000 | 89,76,000 | 91,27,539 | 92,53,387 | |
| *D.* Public Instruction ... ... ... | 47,64,000 | 50,79,000 | 46,44,236 | 51,91,010 | |
| *E.* Medical charges ... ... ... | 10,32,000 | 11,60,000 | 11,45,253 | 11,78,498 | |
| *F.* Religious charges ... ... ... | 3,52,000 | 3,58,000 | 3,52,613 | 3,56,624 | |
| *G. Commercial Services—* | | | | | |
| 1. Railways and Tramways ... | 20,95,000 | 19,54,000 | 17,41,585 | 17,49,532 | |
| 2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works ... ... | 48,63,000 | 58,50,000 | 46,92,028 | 57,95,832 | |
| 3. Industrial Works ... ... | 31,000 | 1,51,000 | 67,484 | 5,629 | |
| 4. Iron Works... ... ... | ... | 10,00,000 | 3,49,960 | —78,52,801 | |
| Commuted value of pensions ... | ... | 2,00,000 | 1,62,101 | 3,23,157 | |
| Total ... | 69,89,000 | 91,55,000 | 70,13,158 | 21,349 | |
| *H. Public Works—* | | | | | |
| i. Irrigation Works ... ... | 10,00,000 | 14,03,000 | 11,45,481 | 12,56,799 | |
| ii. Civil Works ... ... ... | 18,44,000 | 21,37,000 | 22,29,004 | 10,95,429 | |
| iii. Communications ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,72,774 | |
| Total .. | 28,44,000 | 35,40,000 | 33,74,485 | 39,25,002 | |
| *I. Pensions* ... ... ... | 13,95,000 | 15,13,000 | 17,55,416 | 17,73,861 | |

## Appendix XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

| Nature of expenditure | Budget estimates | | Actual expenditure | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Previous year 1926-27 | Current year 1927-28 | Actual expenditure 1926-27 | Expenditure during current year 1927-28 | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| *J. Miscellaneous—* | | | | | |
| 1. Supervision of Mines ... ... | 2,07,000 | 1,98,000 | 2,07,693 | 2,04,861 | |
| 2. Sinking Fund ... ... | 18,78,000 | 18,78,000 | 18,78,000 | 18,78,000 | |
| 3. Interest on debt and other obligations | 35,45,000 | 36,50,000 | 35,77,002 | 37,54,554 | |
| 4. Sanitation and Vaccination ... | 1,00,000 | 1,54,000 | 1,22,001 | 1,50,507 | |
| 5. Economic Development ... ... | 1.25,000 | 1,30,000 | 1,03,137 | 1,07,860 | |
| 6. Agriculture ... ... ... | 7,78,000 | 9,73,000 | 9,29,845 | 11,36,338 | |
| 7. Industries and Commerce ... | 1,88,000 | 1,39,000 | 1,99,405 | 1,61,297 | |
| 8. Co-operative Societies ... ... | 1,22,000 | 1,32,000 | 1,20,458 | 1,30,068 | |
| 9. Grants for Public Improvements ... | 6,25.000 | 7,58,000 | 7,03,449 | 7,26,897 | |
| 10. Famine Relief ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 11. Famine Insurance ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure | 23,000 | 30,000 | 20,618 | 24,927 | |
| 13. ,, Electrical ,, ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| 14. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure. | ... | .. | 98,247 | 5,13,498 | |
| 15. Extraordinary expenditure ... | ... | ... | ... | 89,83,160 | |
| 16. Deduct:—Expenditure met from balances at credit of Reserve Funds ... ... ... | *15,63,000* | *10,00,000* | *7,98,702* | *8,23,452* | |
| Total ... | 60,28,000 | 70,42,000 | 71,61,153 | 1,69,48,515 | |
| Total of Service and Capital Heads ... | 4,06,59,000 | 4,43,93,000 | 4,30,53,507 | 4,64,06,905 | |
| *K. Debt Heads—Net—* | | | | | |
| 1. Investment account ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,98,631 | |
| 2. Debt ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 475 | |
| 3. Unfunded Debt:— | | | | | |
| (a) Insurance and provident funds ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| (b) Savings Bank Deposits ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| (c) Endowments for charitable and other purposes. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. Reserve Funds ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5. Local and other funds ... ... | ... | ... | 11,56,844 | 1,13,658 | |
| 6. Deposits ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1,87,399 | ... | |
| 7. Advances ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,06,966 | |
| 8. Suspense accounts ... ... | ... | ... | 2,15,951 | 1,64,469 | |
| 9. Departmental balance ... ... | ... | ... | 6,062 | 21,133 | |
| 10. Loans ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 66,692 | |
| 11. Remittances ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12. Miscellaneous ... ... ... | ... | ... | 2,81,270 | ... | |
| Total Debt Heads ... | ... | ... | 18,47,526 | 35,72,024 | |
| Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads | ... | ... | 4,49,01,033 | 4,99,78,929 | |
| Cash balance at the close of the year ... | ... | ... | 79,90,077 | 62,53,327 | |
| Grand Total including Closing Balance ... | ... | ... | 5,28,91,110 | 5,62,32,256 | |

## APPENDIX XXIII.

### Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Mysore State during the Calendar year 1928.

| Names of medical institutions | Number of patients treated | | Results of in-patients | | | | | | Expenditure | Daily average | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Out-patients | In-patients | Number cured | Number relieved | Discharged otherwise | Died | Absented | Remaining | | Out-patients | In-patients | Total | |
| | | | | | | | | | Rs. | | | | |
| *217 Hospitals and Dispensaries ... ... | 2,691,821 | 27,440 | 17,676 | 5,443 | 2,624 | 1,697 | ... | ... | 12,97,902 | 14,607·90 | 1135·76 | 15,743·66 | |

* Excludes 14 State Non-public, 4 Private Non-aided and 7 Railway Dispensaries.

## APPENDIX XXIV.

### Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1928.

| Name | Population | Births | | Increase | Decrease | Deaths | | Increase | Decrease | Rate per 1,000 of population | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Births | | Deaths | | |
| | | Past year (1927) | Present year (1928) | | | Past year (1927) | Present year (1928) | | | Past year (1927) | Present year (1928) | Past year (1927) | Present year (1928) | |
| Mysore State ... ... ... | 5,859,952 | 108,663 | 107,355 | ..... | 1,308 | 82,445 | 91,690 | 9,245 | ..... | 18·54 | 18·50 | 14·06 | 15·64 | |

# APPENDIX XXV.

## Statement showing particulars as to the Educational Institutions maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1928-29.

| Number of institutions | | Institutions | Number on the rolls on 31st March | | Average daily attendance | | Expenditure | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past year 1927-28 | Present year 1928-29 | | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | State Funds | Local Funds | Municipal Funds | Fees | All other sources | Total |
| | | A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 9 | 6 | Colleges, English for men ... ... ... ... | 2,513 | 2,698 | 2,289 | 2,476 | 4,72,122 | ... | ... | 78,292 | ... | 5,50,414 |
| 2 | 2 | Colleges, English for women ... ... ... ... | 64 | 75 | 60 | 48 | 47,866 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47,866 |
| 4 | 4 | Colleges, Oriental for men ... ... ... ... | 344 | 449 | 241 | 324 | 47,846 | ... | ... | ... | 2,144 | 49,990 |
| 1 | 1 | College, Teaching ... ... ... ... | 32 | 31 | 30 | 30 | Included | in Arts Colleges. | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | Engineering College ... ... ... ... | 270 | 249 | 235 | 230 | 1,21,210 | ... | ... | 22,282 | ... | 1,43,492 |
| 1 | 1 | Medical College ... ... ... ... | 172 | 182 | 169 | 170 | 43,390 | ... | ... | 21,020 | ... | 64,410 |
| 18 | 15 | Tot ... | 3,395 | 3,684 | 3,024 | 3,278 | 7,32,434 | .. | ... | 1,21,594 | 2,144 | 8,57,172 |
| | | *Secondary Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 25 | High Schools, English, for boys ... ... ... | 6,710 | 6,380 | 5,761 | 5,769 | 3,82,471 | 1,500 | 6,101 | 1,37,688 | 19,598 | 5,47,358 |
| 3 | 3 | High Schools, Vernacular, for boys ... ... ... | 226 | 218 | 205 | 200 | 53,486 | ... | ... | 27 | ... | 53,513 |
| 240 | 252 | Middle Schools, English, for boys ... ... ... | 22,118 | 23,794 | 18,015 | 19,627 | 5,11,312 | 91,680 | 130 | 18,772 | 74,862 | 6,96,756 |
| 274 | 272 | Incomplete Middle Schools for boys ... ... ... | 5,077 | 5,301 | 4,801 | 4,057 | 1,75,845 | ... | ... | 216 | 1,232 | 1,77,293 |
| 5 | 5 | High Schools, English, for girls ... ... ... | 213 | 251 | 211 | 224 | 42,292 | ... | ... | 1,428 | 2,834 | 46,554 |
| 1 | 1 | High School, Vernacular, for girls ... ... ... | 30 | 26 | 26 | 21 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | 25 | Middle Schools, English, for girls ... ... ... | 1,444 | 1,480 | 1,211 | 1,225 | 68,666 | 4,998 | ... | 4,362 | 17,679 | 95,705 |
| 44 | 43 | Incomplete Middle Schools for girls ... ... ... | 565 | 548 | 496 | 416 | 34,732 | ... | ... | 284 | 921 | 35,937 |
| 615 | 626 | Total ... | 36,383 | 37,998 | 30,726 | 31,549 | 12,68,804 | 98,178 | 6,231 | 1,62,777 | 1,17,126 | 16,53,116 |
| | | *Primary Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5,630 | 5,677 | Primary Schools for boys ... ... ... ... | 2,21,495 | 2,19,830 | 1,52,452 | 160,763 | 12,84,565 | 2,48,755 | 50,360 | 424 | 2,118 | 15,86,222 |
| 706 | 704 | Primary Schools for girls ... ... ... ... | 37,811 | 35,171 | 21,620 | 23,803 | 3,19,863 | 41,838 | ... | 1,943 | 6,473 | 3,70,117 |
| 6,336 | 6,381 | Total ... | 2,59,306 | 2,55,001 | 1,74,072 | 184,566 | 16,04,428 | 2,90,593 | 50,360 | 2,367 | 8,591 | 19,56,339 |
| | | *Special Schools* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 9 | Training Schools for Masters ... ... ... ... | 656 | 585 | 582 | 532 | 1,75,230 | ... | ... | 349 | ... | 1,75,579 |
| 3 | 3 | Training Schools for Mistresses ... ... ... ... | 97 | 81 | 82 | 72 | 41,958 | ... | 9 | 60 | 1,440 | 43,467 |
| 17 | 17 | Industrial Schools for males ... ... ... ... | 1,130 | 1,130 | 1,001 | 1,001 | 85,440 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 85,440 |
| 2 | 2 | Industrial Schools for females ... ... ... ... | 83 | 136 | 67 | 130 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 4 | Commercial Schools ... ... ... ... | 381 | 371 | 249 | 302 | 11,021 | ... | ... | 6,543 | 644 | 18,208 |
| 51 | 51 | Sanskrit Schools ... ... ... ... | 1,711 | 1,504 | 1,245 | 1,168 | 17,234 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,234 |
| 3 | 3 | Schools for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind ... | 80 | 95 | 58 | 58 | 9,164 | ... | ... | 340 | ... | 9,504 |
| 1 | 1 | Engineering School ... ... ... ... | 260 | 279 | 226 | 162 | 53,825 | ... | ... | 7,450 | ... | 61,275 |
| 2 | 3 | Agricultural Schools ... ... ... ... | 51 | 73 | 48 | 61 | 36,800 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36,800 |
| ... | ... | Practical Instruction classes ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | Included | in Middle | Schools. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| 91 | 93 | Total ... | 4 449 | 4,254 | 3,568 | 3,486 | 4,30,672 | ... | 9 | 14,742 | 2,084 | 4,47,507 |
| 7,060 | 7,115 | Total Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ... | 3.03,533 | 3,00,937 | 2,11,390 | 2,22,879 | 40,36,336 | 3,86,771 | 56,600 | 3,01,460 | 1,29,945 | 49,13,134 |
| | | B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | ... | Advanced ... ... ... ... ... ... | 72 | 72 | 53 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,118 | ... | Elementary ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,939 | 17,939 | 15,845 | 15,845 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,122 | 1,122 | Total ... | 18,005 | 18,005 | 15,898 | 15,898 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total Indirect Expenditure .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,73,958 | 1,29,520 | ... | 1,49,411 | 1,80,125 | 17,83,014 |
| 8,182 | 8,237 | Grand total of all Institutions and total Expenditure on Public Instruction ... ... ... ... ... | 3,21,538 | 3,18,942 | 2,27,288 | 2,38,777 | 54,10,296 | 5,18,291 | 56,600 | 4,50,891 | 2,60,070 | 66,96,148 |